The People's Press.

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CONTRASTS.

The gaunt lamps flare in the windy street—
Flare on her shivering, shrinking form;
Pelting, pitiless fingers of sleet
Shake her soul to an inward storm—
Wandering, wandering by.

A sweet child stands at a lighted pane,
Watching with innocent, love-lit eyes,
It smites like a blow! She has rallied again—
A poor hurt thing, with her smothered cries,
As memory wanders by.

Was she once fair, with a baby face
That gazed from a sheltering, fire-lit home?
Measureless, chill in her deep disgrace,
The gulf between, as her tired feet roam,
With penitence wandering by.

The hours of the moaning night slip past,
Drearily counted, one by one;
Like pearls from a string, they are dropping fast
In the lap of dawn—while the swift sands run
Of the sad life wandering by.

Rest! And the grief-wrung hands are stilled.
Sleep! And the pain-bound forehead gleams,
Burning eyes, with your salt tears filled,
Close on life and its fevered dreams—
For peace goes wandering by.

—*Helen T. Clark.*

THE BEACON FIRE.

It was a wild and rocky coast, along which ran the path that led to the home of old Martin Frere. At ordinary times the cottage would have possessed but little attraction for a bold sterling youth like Owen Glenn. But a visitor had of late brightened up its precincts—a young girl named Annie, named after the aged grandmother who dozed by the hearth through the long evenings, content to watch the bright flames as they shot up from the broad fireplace, and perhaps to see visions of the past with her dim eyes.

Dame Frere was a sharp voiced, bustling woman, long past middle age, and not having the name of possessing a very sweet temper, but she had a soft place in her heart for granny, and it was to please her that she had invited her pretty namesake to come and visit them for a few months.

Annis was a tall, slight girl, as straight as a pine tree, and as graceful as a fawn. Her yellow hair hung in a perfect maze of shining curls all about her shoulders and far down below her waist. Imagine a sweet innocent face lighted with great lustrous dark eyes, and a red mouth almost always curving into smiles, and you have some idea of Annis.

Most of the young girls in the vicinity were buxom, merry lasses, with hair and eyes to match—both of intense blackness—and with more or less of the hoyden in them. Their laughter was loud and hearty, and their ways more frolicsome than refined. So that it is not strange that when this graceful, quiet stranger came among them, with her shy ways and blonde coloring, her swift changes of expression and native ease of manner, she was at once taken into the hearts of all the young people in the neighborhood.

Owen Glenn had fallen head over heels in love at his first meeting with Annis, and had not missed an opportunity of meeting her at the various rustic gatherings to which she had been invited, and to-night he was going to seal his fate by telling Annis that he loved her, and ask if he could hope for a response to the ardent feeling with which he had been inspired by her.

Owen was not at all certain as to the success of his suit, for there was another who admired Annis, and who was far above him in worldly station and wealth, and as Owen, in his freedom from vanity, also thought, in good looks and in other qualities calculated to win a girl's heart.

Annis had received the pleasant little courtesies and attentions of both in a way calculated to wound neither; though, as to that, it would have been an impossibility for her to be other than so sweet and gracious as not to enkindle hope in each passionate young heart.

Thus matters stood as Owen started from his home to take the long and tedious walk over the cliffs, which must be traversed before he could reach the cottage which sheltered the object of his love.

It had been raining steadily all day long, and as night came on the wind had risen to a gale.

But, wrapped in his waterproof cloak and lighted on his way by a lantern, Owen cared nothing for the threatening elements, and walked along, whistling softly, now and then pausing to shake himself, after the fashion of some huge water dog.

Then he would trudge on again, thinking what a terrible night it must be at sea, and breathing a prayer for the wave-tossed mariners far from home.

Suddenly a dull, booming sound reached his ear.

It came from a seaward direction, but at first he kept on his way thinking:

"This is not the harbor, and every one who has the slightest knowledge of the locality will be sure to avoid such a dangerous coast; so it's no business of mine."

Again the sound came. This time Owen stopped and listened.

A thought came into his mind as he did so, but it militated so directly against his inclinations to give heed to it that with an impatient "Pshaw!" he started on.

But he could not rid himself of it. It was this: "If a ship is in peril, and has lost her way, the only thing that could save her would be a huge beacon fire to cast a light upon her surroundings."

To build a fire would be a work of time and of hard labor.

To keep one up long enough to do any good would take hours of watchfulness, and he would have to abandon all hope of seeing Annis that evening.

It was a hard struggle, but inclination proved to be made of a material which could not hold its own against his own strong sense of duty.

He gave up all thought of the pleasant greeting he had been living upon in his heart all day long, and set himself to work to gather fuel for the beacon fire.

After several hurried journeys to the woodland, which lay a little distance away, he succeeded in accummulating a pile of branches and dry twigs, which he had raked out with his hands from a deserted hut which stood on the confines of the thicket, and had evidently been gathered together for some purpose; but under the circumstances Owen felt himself justified in taking it, as it would have been almost impossible to have kindled a flame of green wood.

Just as he had succeeded in coaxing a splendid blaze into life, a voice cried:

"Hallo, Glenn, is that you? What in the name of wonder are you doing?"

"I am answering to a signal of distress. Hark!" as a dull sound came again from the sea.

"Well, old fellow, I wish you joy of your post, and hope it'll do the good you expect. For my part, I'm off to old Martin's. I hear little Annis is going away to-morrow, and I don't want to miss a sight of her beaming face to-night. It's bright and sweet enough to be a man's beacon light for all his life. Good-bye, and good fortune attend your work. It's lucky all are not such selfish fellows as I am."

It was as if a thousand fiends were tugging for the mastery of Owen Glenn's heart, as he listened to the rattling talk of the gay, light-hearted youth.

Should he give Robert this chance of seeing Annis, and of perhaps asking her to be his wife during this very night, while he stood and worked to do good, and in God's providence tried to be the means of saving the lives of people who were nothing to him?

Thus his thoughts ran over and over again, repeating themselves like the voices of mocking demons, while outwardly he labored on as unremittingly as though no influence of the kind were at work piling on fresh fuel for the flames, or pushing some burning log into a better position, and in that way won the victory.

Peace succeeded to the wild storm of agitation which had momentarily threatened to engulf him. Thus the night wore through.

With the morning came a great calm. One would not have thought that the sun-flecked waves which came leaping in, white-crested and tumultuous, to meet the stern barrier of rocks, and crawl up, up almost to their summits, could be aught but playful in their force. Ah, it is a treacherous beauty—that of the sea.

Too tired to notice the beauty of the transition from storm to sunshine, Owen walked slowly home. His work was done, and he must have rest.

Later in the day he started out for a walk. He was in that miserable state of mind which oftentimes follows some great exaltation of spirits. The thought that Annis had gone away without his seeing her again weighed upon his mind like an unwelcome incubus.

At the voice of Robert Hunter, who stopped to accost him, he shrank and trembled as though in pain, but he listened as intently as though his life depended upon what he was about to say. Had he proposed to Annis, and had been accepted?"

"Glenn," he began, "I wish you and I could change places about last night's work."

"It's rather late for that now," was the quiet answer.

"I'm fully aware of the fact, and that's what I regret about it. I'm afraid it's all up with me in a certain direction."

"What do you mean?" asked Owen, with sudden interest.

"Why, if you believe it, I might just as well have left my visit unpaid last night; indeed, had far better have done so. Annis was so interested at the chance of there being a ship outside in distress that it was all I could do to prevail upon her not to face the storm and 'come and help,' she said; and she gave me some pretty rubs, I can tell you, about my leaving you alone to do 'the good work,' as she called it. I don't believe that Annis will look at me again without a thought in her mind of what I ought to have done and didn't."

Such a tide of joy rushed through Owen Glenn's heart that he could hardly speak, and while he was struggling to hide his emotion Robert went on with his revelations, little realizing the effect of his words:

"She's not going home to-day just on that account. She told me to tell you to come up and see her and tell her all about it. I wish it had been my luck to make such a hit. Women are great on any one who touches their feelings. You ought to have seen her eyes snap and sparkle when she was lecturing me about not staying to help you. I never saw her look so pretty. But, hallo! what has come over you?" For Owen was hurrying off in the direction of the cliffs.

As he went Robert caught a look upon his face which told him more than Owen intended. He stood staring at him, thinking to himself:

"I see it all. My failure will be Owen's opportunity. Well; he's a good fellow and as long as I can't have her, what odds does it make? And I saw last night she cared no more for me than if I had been a stick."

When Annis caught sight of Owen approaching the cottage she ran out with an impulsive, "Oh, how glad I am to see you! I do not want to tell you what I think of you."

Then she stopped short. Something in Owen's face filled her with confusion. But outstretched hands were already within his clasp, and his low murmured words of love were sounding in her ears:

"I am as glad as you that I have done something to please you; for, oh, Annis, I love you so dearly that I would do or dare anything for your sake."

And then, she never knew how it came about, but his arms were about her and his kisses were upon her lips, and she found that she loved him so well she was willing to promise to be his wife, whenever he should be able to earn enough to make a home for her.

They were both young, and it would not be hard to wait, and they were so sure of one another's love.

The prospect was at first that several years must elapse before their marriage, but suddenly all was changed for them as if by magic.

A letter came from abroad within a twelve-month. It was addressed to the minister of the little seaside village, and asked for information as to the person or persons who had kindled a beacon light in answer to a signal of distress from a sailing vessel on the night of —, giving the correct date and time when Owen had sacrificed inclination to the dictates of duty and humanity.

That light had saved a valuable cargo from being lost, and the wrtier proposed to give a goodly sum to the parties who had been instrumental in the matter. Also, a medal was to be struck off commemorative of his gratitude that the lives of all on board had been thus preserved to their families.

Owen became at once the boast of the village. For when a man's fame has reached foreign countries his own townspeople are always sure to re-echo it.

The wedding day was set for the first anniversary of the evenings when his good fortune came to him in the guise of disappointment, and Robert Hunter was the first to congratulate the young couple.

"Who'd have thought," he whispered to Owen, "that the tables would have been so turned? Truly, 'There's a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,' and you took it, my boy."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Red Pepper Baths.

"Red pepper baths, that's the latest fashionable wrinkle, and it takes like hot cakes," remarked a professional man of West Forty-eighth street to a New York *Star* reporter.

"Have you many patients?"

"Quite a number, and the list is increasing. The remedy is not a new one by any means, but it seems to be getting popular, and that is the reason, I suppose, for the revival in the red pepper business."

"For what purpose are the baths applied?"

"Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia and similar ailments. In the hands of an ordinarily intelligent person these baths are quite simple, and when used with discretion are really efficacious."

"How are they applied?"

"The pepper is simply placed in hot water in certain proportions, and the parts of the body mostly affected are thoroughly well rubbed with a coarse Turkish towel. People who suffer from sluggish circulation have been greatly benefited."

"Is there no fear of inflammation?"

"None whatever, provided due precaution is taken against sudden exposure to the cold."

"Is the remedy unpleasant?"

"That depends a good deal upon the temperature of the patient's body. Upon some it has the effect of extreme irritation. The skin tingles for days after. On others it produces frequent coughing. These symptoms, however, soon pass away as the patient becomes used to the remedy. In cases, however, where it continues for an immoderate length of time it is better to discontinue them."

"What class of people use them chiefly?"

"Wealthy persons beyond middle age. There is always a certain kind of people who may be said to live chiefly by doctoring themselves—persons whose ailments are mostly those of the imagination. They are too weak-minded to discipline themselves, or too selfish, whichever you like to call it, and prefer trying some new remedy to striking at the cause of their supposed ills. For instance: Instead of regulating their systems upon a daily scale of dieting, they will entirely disregard their physician's instructions and then blame him because his treatment is not successful. There are hundreds of just such people in this world, and as they invariably try every new-fangled remedy that comes out—especially if it be fashionable—they become very profitable to people who give them baths for their relief."

The Right Sort of a Tenant.

"Oh, yes, I have all kinds of tenants," said a kind-faced old gentleman to a Chicago *Herald* reporter: "but one that I like the best is a child not more than ten years of age. A few years ago I got a chance to buy a piece of land over on the west side, and I did so. I noticed that there was an old coop of a house on it. After a while a man came to me and wanted to know if I would rent it to him."

"'What do you want it for?' says I.

"'To live in,' he replied.

"'Well,' I said, 'you can have it. Pay me what you think it is worth to you.'

"The first month he brought $2, and the second month a little boy, who said he was this man's son, came with $3. After that I saw the man once in awhile, but in the course of time the boy paid the rent regularly, sometimes $2 and sometimes $3. One day I asked the boy what had become of his father."

"'He's dead, sir,' was the reply.

"'Is that so?' said I. 'How long since?'

"'More'n a year,' he answered.

"I took his money, but I made up my mind that I would go over and investigate, and the next day I drove over there. The old shed looked quite decent. I knocked at the door and a little girl let me in. I asked for her mother. She said she didn't have any.

"'Where is she,' said I.

"'We don't know, sir. She went away after my father died and we've never seen her since.'

"Just then a little girl about three years old came in, and I learned that these three children had been keeping house together for a year and a half, the boy supporting his two little sisters by blacking boots and selling newspapers, and the elder girl managing the house and taking care of the baby. Well, I just had my daughter call on them, and we keep an eye on them now. I thought I wouldn't disturb them while they are getting along. The next time the boy came with the rent I talked with him a little, and then I said:

"My boy, you're a brick. You keep right on as you have begun and you will never be sorry. Keep your little sisters together and never leave them. Now look at this."

"I showed him a ledger in which I had entered up all the money that he had paid me for rent, and I told him it was all his with interest. 'You keep right on,' says I, 'and I'll be your banker, and when this amounts to a little more I'll see that you get a house somewhere of your own.' That's the kind of a tenant to have."

Japanese Baths.

Attached to each hotel in Japan is a bath for the use of guests. The bath tub and the heater are combined so that the water, once heated, must furnish the bathing material for the whole house. Arriving at a Japanese hotel footsore and weary, you ask the landlady, "How many have used the bath?" She instantly replies, "Only eight." You forego the luxury of such a bath. Passing through a town just at nightfall you see a woman boiling her husband—at any rate the man is half immersed in the bath, while the dame is stoking the fire beneath with all her might. The flames pour forth from beneath while this contented Jap is being cooked. Perhaps, though, his was only a preliminary boiling. Such public boiling is now prohibited in the cities, but "far from the madding crowds ignoble strife" these simple people see no harm in public bathing if it suits their convenience.

The Big Horn (Montana) *Sentinel* illustrates in the annexed paragraph how the freedom of the press must be upheld occasionally in territorial sections: "Thomas Beecher, alias the 'Kid,' attempted last Saturday evening to suppress the freedom of the press by attacking our local scribe with a deadly weapon, which resulted in the 'Kid' finding himself laid out under one of the Star of the West billiard tables."

ROLLER SKATING RINKS.

GROWTH OF THIS AMUSEMENT DESCRIBED.

How the Craze Started in New York—Methods of Attracting Visitors to Rinks—Girl Champions.

The New York *Sun* says that one year ago, after the closing of the American Institute, an association of young men, who called themselves the Olympian Club, leased the institute building, laid a smooth floor, and advertised a roller skating rink. They gave prizes to various sorts of champion skaters, organized skating carnivals, and did other things to attract the public to the rink, and succeeded in making a profitable place of amusement. The scheme was not new, but it was the only place of the kind in New York. It contributed a great deal toward bringing about the present popularity of roller skating. The same building is used as a rink this winter under another management, but it finds a long list of competitors seeking for the patronage of the public, all of whom are drawing crowds, while the old place is just as popular and profitable as ever. Just how this pastime grew in popular favor no one seems to know. Parents have given roller skates to their children for years past, and the little ones have increased the perils of the street in consequence. When the first rink was opened the prospect of a glass-smooth floor drew the patronage of the youngsters who could afford to pay the dime demanded for admission. The older brothers and sisters went along to see the fun and meet their friends. Very often mothers went to look after the wee little tots who had to have skates made to order to get them small enough, while fathers dropped in to look after the mothers. Once there they all stay longer than they intended. The gliding skaters, moving apparently without effort around and around, or in and out in graceful curves, fascinate them. Good-looking young women seemed prettier when on the floor, and plain young women became charming through their grace and skill. Even the young men, while trembling in anticipation of untoward accidents, seemed to enjoy themselves, and after awhile the mothers and the fathers were induced to try the skates just to please the children. The result is that old and young patronize the rinks with equal relish. The sport is not allowed to rest on its merits, however.

"When a man opens a rink in a new location," said a manager, "he must issue a few thousand free tickets. He ought to run free tickets into every family he possibly can. Everybody will come on free tickets. The rink is filled, everybody is delighted, and that is enough. All are crazy to come again. Then it pays to hire a fine lady skater on these first evenings. One can be got for $15 a night, and she goes circling about—a spectacle of grace. All the women in the rink watch her, and are anxious to do the same thing. So they come and get one of our teachers to train them. They are here every day. I have known of cases where men came home from business and were obliged to get their dinners because their wives were here learning to stand up on the rollers."

The most striking peculiarity of this amusement is that the professionals of most fame, the champions who are known among the rinks all over the country, and receive from $25 to $50 for exhibiting their skill for an hour or so in an evening, are little girls all under fourteen years of age. Little Jennie Houghton, of this city, who wears a string of medals and has the words "Queen of the Rink" on the lithographs which advertise her appearance, is a school girl of thirteen years, and attends school regularly when not professionally engaged. Miss Jessie La Fare, of Boston, is much younger, and, it is said, is the daughter of a merchant worth a million and a half. The children's societies do not object to these exhibitions. Miss Minnie Parrott, is also advertised as the "Queen of the Roller, and winner of seventeen medals and champion of the world on unclamped skates." But Gussie Schneider, who is not a little girl, calls himself the champion trick, contortion and burlesque skater, one of his favorite feats being to pick up a pin from the floor with each eyelid while bending backward on roller skates.

As a moral show the skating rink is only equaled by Artemus Ward's wax works. "The only regular rink in the country," said an editor of *Rink and Roller*, the organ of the sport, "where anything stronger than cider is sold is in wicked Chicago. The rinks are even incurring the active hostility of the saloons because the young men prefer rollers and lemonade to pool for drinks. The rink men are not professed missionaries, but if they sold beer their respectable custom would leave, and that would kill thnm."

Certain features are common to all rinks. The floor must be very smooth and hard, and as noiseless as it can possibly be made. The best floors are laid with alternate slips of maple and birch, one inch thick and one inch and a half wide. Floors cost from ten cents a foot up to three or four times that sum. Around the floor are seats for skaters and spectators, and above are galleries for spectators. There are candy and soda-water stands in all rinks, and stalls for renting skates, over 2,000 pairs of skates being kept in stock at some of the rinks. These skates cost from $2.25 to $7.50 a pair, each rink having a number of the finest pairs. Nearly all of the rinks have learners' rooms at one side, where there is a good floor, and two lines of rails to which the skaters can cling until they have learned how to move without visible exertion. These rooms contain professional trainers, who charge from fifteen to fifty cents a lesson of about half an hour, and receive salaries from $10 to $12 a week and a per centage of their receipts. The charge for lessons in fancy skating is from $1 to $2 each. With an eye to business managers of rinks have become censors of manners and dress, and at some of the rinks all who are not up to an arbitrary standard in dress, and all who look sideways at members of the opposite sex with whom they are not acquainted, are excluded.

According to the advertisements, all the rinks charge an admittance, but many of them send large bundles of complimentry tickets to the stores and groceries in their neighborhood for gratuitous distribution, depending on the renting of skates for a profit. This charge runs from ten to fifty cents for a pair for one session, according to the quality of the skate and the locality of the rink.

All the rinks employ bands of musicians, and the music is of the style and quality ordinarily given at balls. In consequence there are skaters who can waltz, and polka, and dance all sorts of plain and fancy dances on the rollers, thus giving variety to the otherwise monotonous circling around the floor which is necessarily enfored for the greater part of each session. It is a noticable fact that the skaters always circle around the floor against the sun; that is, they turn to the left at the corners.

There are at present nine rinks in successful operation in New York.

How Frost Preserves Apples.

"If your garret or loft is only cold enough, there isn't any reason in the world why you shouldn't treat your friends with plump, full-flavored Rhode Island greenings, Baldwins, or any other choice apples, just as well next June as you did last Christmas," said a Washington street commission merchant. "I'll have last 'year's Baldwins, and I don't know but last year's greenings, as sound as a knot, in my house next summer, in the same dish with this year's harvest apples; yet nine out of ten people would have thought these same apples were ruined two months ago, and would have treated them accordingly. Why? Simply because they were frozen."

"Doesn't the freezing of apples spoil them, then?" asked the reporter.

"The general opinion is," replied the merchant, "that after an apple freezes its value is gone; but the fact is that just the contrary is the truth. Let a barrel of apples freeze in the fall, and keep them frozen, or, rather, do not disturb them, and in the spring they will be in the very condition they were when taken from the tree. Baldwins, and in fact all favorite eating apples, do not have their full flavor nor mellowness when first packed in the fall. They ripen in the barrel, and are at their best in January. After that they begin to decay, and when March comes they are few and far between, those that are left being the result of especial good care and attention.

"If they are frozen in the fall, however, the ripening process is checked. The vitality of the apple is simply suspended, and it only needs proper treatment to restore it to its natural action. The trouble has always been that when a barrel of apples was found to be frozen it was rolled off at once to a warm place and subjected to a rapid thawing. Some people take the apples out of the barrel and plunge them in cold water to draw the frost out. The result is a flabby, flavorless fruit, really not worth the room it occupies, and subject to speedy decay—all because of popular ignorance. A frozen apple is one of the most sensitive things in the world. Touch your finger upon it, and when the frost is thawed from the apple the spot touched will be a mark of decay which spreads rapidly over the fruit.

"Therefore, if you ever find that your barrel of Baldwins is frozen heat it gently. If the apples are thoroughly frozen the barrel will not be full by nearly a peck, so much has the fruit contracted with the frost. It would be impossible, now, to move the barrel without ruining every apple in it. So, if it stands where it will not be subjected to sudden warmth, and thus thawed out rapidly, let it stand. Cover the apples up so they will be kept dark. Then go away and let them alone until spring comes and draws the frost out of everything. Then uncover your apples. It may startle you, but you will find the barrel full to the head with the plump fellows that were rolled into your house in the fall, and which were a sorry-looking lot of wrinkled, shrunk-up fruit the last time you saw them.

"If they were assorted apples when packed you need not pick them over, for they will be just as sound and hard as they were in November. By the middle of May or 1st of June they will be in the fragrant, mellow condition that they would have been in five months before if the frost hadn't stepped in and held it back. I've had apples frozen and thawed out three times in one winter, owing to sudden changes in the weather, but they were all right when the final drawing of the frost took place. A barrel of apples might be kept frozen a thousand years, I believe, and the fruit would be just as sound and fine flavored when thawed out and ripened as it was the day it was packed."

Unequal Vision.

An invalid writes us, stating that as he lives far from an oculist, he would like to know how glasses are fitted when one eye is weaker than the other. Is it by having the lens for the weaker eye more powerful? Or is a peculiar kind of lens needed?

We would say that this inequality between the two eyes is a common defect, especially with persons beyond the age of middle life. Near-sighted people are likely, sooner or later, to be troubled by it.

Either through over-strain or the normal change of age, the tiny "muscles of accommodation" lose somewhat of their power to adapt the eyes to different distances, and the change in one eye, as people grow older, is apt to be more rapid than in the other. This is caused, probably, by the use of one eye more than its mate is used. Indeed, very many persons would find, on trial, that they unconsciously use but one eye, and that always the same.

Such a person adapts the printed page to his best eye, while the brain disregards the visual images.

Now if this use of one eye more than the other is not absolutely the cause of the unequal rate of change in sight, it must certainly strengthen the tendency in this direction.

For this reason we say to our correspondent, and to all others, in fitting glasses to the eyes, let each eye always be tested separately, and let each eye have its own lens. Let this be repeated as often as it is necessary to change the power of the glasses.

It is sometimes the case, however, that there is some other defect of vision, which calls for an exceptionally formed lens. Of this an oculist alone can judge. In ordinary cases, one can himself select the lens he needs. If he has one adapted to his best eye, let him choose for the other a lens which will enable him to see with his weaker eye a given object as distinctly and at the same distance as he sees it with his stronger eye. But in all cases it is better, when possible, to let an expert optician do the fitting.

It is by no means a wise thing to disregard the first intimations of weakness of sight, or any of the usual symptoms of disease in the visual organs. To attend in time may save the natural sight for years, while a few months of neglect and straining of the eyes may cause irreparable injury.—*Youths' Companion.*

A new magazine, published by the Qui Vive Literary society, of Sewickley, Penn., made its first appearance on the 7th inst. It is a neat volume of thirty-two pages, and its columns are full of good reading.

STUDENT LIFE AT YALE.

SOMETHING ABOUT A LEADING AMERICAN COLLEGE.

Situation of New Haven's Great University—A Yale "Freshman"—The Students' Daily Routine.

Walter Squires writes in *Cassell's Family Magazine* about Yale College. We make the subjoined extracts:

The two great universities of the new world are Harvard and Yale. They are easily first in the work already accomplished in the efficiency of their instructors, the achievements of their alumni, and the prestige which attaches to acknowledged merit. If there is anything old in America it is these two seats of learning. Yale, as being more familiar to the writer of this sketch, has been chosen as a representative American college. It is situated in New Haven, a city of about fifty thousand souls, on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, in the State of Connecticut, about seventy-five miles east of New York. The City of Elms is one of the most beautiful in America. Its long avenues, lined on either side with the stately trees from which it takes its name, its splendid dwellings, surrounded by well-kept lawns, the air of age and dignity and repose about the place, all render it peculiarly attractive to the scholar and a fitting home for a great university. It has its factories, to be sure—what New England town has not?—but they are nearly all to be found at one end of the city, and do not disturb at all the quiet of the academic quarter. In the center of the city is an immense square, called "the green," on which stands the old state house, three churches, and a great number of magnificent elm trees. Upon the adjoining square, and facing the Green, is the long line of college buildings, the "Old Brick Row," dating from the year 1750, and resembling more a collection of rude barracks or poorer class of New England factories than the buildings of a great college. In front of the old "row" stretches the "campus," a fine lawn some 150 by 700 feet shaded by the ever-present ancient elms. At one end of the "row," and forming three sides of a quadrangle facing as many streets, stand the more recently erected college buildings, the two dormitories, Farnam and Durfee halls, the Battall chapel, Alumni hall and the library with the art school building at the opposite end, behind South college on Chapel street. The really fine buildings are too new, the old chapel buildings suggest too strongly the machinery, smoke and bustle of a great factory, to impress the mind with any idea of academic or cloistered seclusion. But such as it is, it is Yale college, the almamater of thousands of distinguished and successful men who have gone from her halls well equipped for the struggles of life, and have, by great and solid achievement, shed lustre and renown upon her ancient name.

The youth of eighteen, upon entrance into the Freshman class, finds himself into a veritable little world by itself, a world of a thousand souls, wrapped up in their own affairs and those of the college, oblivious to all that is passing without, and busy with the cares and anxieties, the ambitions and disappointments, the rivalries and bitternesses of the little world within. The Freshman class usually numbers about one hundred and seventy-five, and is known by the year of its graduation. For example, the class which entered college last autumn is called the class of '88. The freshmen are the traditional enemies of the sophomores, or second-year men. The "sophs" never permit "freshie" to wear a tall hat, carry a cane, or sit upon the fence which surrounds the campus, until he has reached the year of discretion—that is, has become a sophomore—when the honor is conferred upon him with much ceremony and witty speech-making. To sit on the fence is a great privilege, which the three upper classes alone enjoy. The "fence" is the daily meeting-place, the rendezvous after lectures, the delight of the lazy, the place par excellence for a chat with one's fellows and a social cigar. On fine summer evenings the throng of students is great, the songs really fine; and with the big elms overhead, through which twinkle the lights from the old "row" mingled with the pale light of the moon, the effect is simply unique, and one long to be cherished in the memory.

* * * *

The daily life of a student may be briefly stated. The great bell of the college arouses him from his slumbers at 7 o'clock. He makes a hasty toilet and repairs to his "club" for breakfast. By "club" is meant simply the dining-room in any boarding-house in the vicinity of the college where six or a dozen men take their meals. Conning his lesson and making his breakfast at the same time, he neither masters the one or enjoys the other. At eight the bell summons him to chapel, where the whole college assembles to profit by the reading of scripture and prayer by the venerable president and the singing of the student choir. At 8.30 he attends his first lecture or recitation, which lasts an hour. He is then free to do as he pleases until noon, when the bell rings for attendance on the second recitation. At one he dines, and the afternoon is his own until five o'clock, when another lecture or recitation is held. He is absolute master of all the rest of his time. The dormitories are never locked. He can stay out of college all night, if he pleases, and no one is the wiser. There is no surveillance, no stringent rules. The authorities expect all to act like gentlemen, and, as a rule, the liberty and privileges are not abused. For sports there are boating and foot-ball, tennis and base, and many others. The event of the junior year is the promenade concert or reception given in the Opera House in town by the class to their friends. It occurs in February and makes a pleasant break in the long winter term.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Childish Diplomacy.

The ten-year-old daughter has been wearing one of her mother's rings. It disappears and she cannot find it. She is surely disturbed and puzzles a long time as to how she will break the accident to her mamma. At last she goes up, and with childish hesitation says:

"Mamma, please tell me what is the French for lost?"

"Lost, my darling? The French for lost is perdu."

"Well, the little ring you gave me is perdu."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"Did you enjoy the party, Emma?" "Ever so much, mamma." "I hope you were a good little girl and listened to what was said to you?" "I did, mamma, I listened all the evening to one person talk." "Who was talking?" "I was."

Wood, which is oderiferous, is generally the most durable in exposure.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Printers' ink is being manufactured from the lamp-black or soot produced by natural gas burned against sheet iron. A New York firm leases two gas wells in Pennsylvania for the purpose of manufacturing printing ink in this way.

The latest application of wood is as a dressing for wounds in the form of what is termed "wood wool." It is finely ground wood, such as is used in the manufacture of paper. It is a delicate-fibered, soft, yellowish-white substance capable of absorbing an immense quantity of liquid.

The plan of making charts of the different parts of the heavens by the aid of photography is rapidly gaining favor among astronomers. A photograph exhibited recently at a meeting of the Royal Dublin society showed seventeen stars in a part of the heavens to which the best published maps assign but five.

It is well known to electricians that the best steel makes the best permanent magnet. But the magnetism of steel depends upon how hot or how cold the metal is. For example, steel loses its magnetism if subjected to a temperature of 100 degrees below zero; it also loses its magnetism when heated to yellow heat—that is, between red and white heats.

Taking all the facts into consideration, it appears clear to Mr. H. C. Sorby that all the bright and beautiful tints of leaves in Autumn are merely the earlier stages of decomposition, and are due to the more or less considerable triumph of chemical forces over the weakened or destroyed vitality of the living plant. He adds that one cannot but feel that this is a very unpoetical way in which to regard the magnificent tints of a fine autumnal landscape, but it is not less true than that the colored clouds of evening mark the departing day.

Among the valuable experiments made recently with a view to ascertaining the difference in the consumption of coal between running a train very rapidly and at a very low speed, those upon the Pennsylvania road near Philadelphia, present the most pertinent and definite data for arriving at a conclusion. According to the published account, the same conditions, same number of cars, and similar engines were employed, and the trains in each case went the same distance—119 miles out and back, with same stops. The fast train ran on schedule express time, and consumed 6,725 pounds of coal. The slow train ran twelve miles an hour, and consumed 4,420 pounds, being a saving of 2,305 pounds.

Rat Riddance.

"Allow me," writes a correspondent, "to suggest a simple means of getting rid of those pests. In the year 1855 I was in command of the British vessel 'Tubal Cain,' lying alongside the wharf at Melbourne, embarking Chinese passengers for Hong Kong. The docks were so infested with rats that it was impossible to prevent their getting on board, and my vessel was well stocked with them. After being at sea a few days I mustered the passengers, with their effects, on deck, to give them an airing, and for the purpose of giving the passenger deck a good cleansing, and sprinkling some chloride of lime mixed with water. I also had a couple of buckets of the same mixture poured down the pumps. This I continued weekly, when, to my surprise, the rats made a raid on the cabin (poop) on deck, and became so troublesome that neither myself nor my officers cared about turning in at night. A happy thought struck me—that the chloride of lime had driven them from below deck; so I had everything cleared out of the cabin and the storerooms, and freely used the mixture. This had the desired effect, the rats taking shelter in every available place outside. This gave us some good sport, especially on a moonlight night, when all hands engaged in hunting rats and driving them overboard, so that by the time we arrived at Hong Kong not one was left on board. On my return to England I took a house and furnished it. After being in it a short time, I found that it was infested with rats. They would get through every part on the ground floor. On examination, I discovered that a drain ran under the house, emptying into the harbor. I here again used the chloride of lime freely, and in less than a week every rat had taken its departure. I have recommended this remedy to many shipmasters and friends on shore, and in all cases it has proved a success. I have occupied my present residence for five years, and we have neither rat nor mouse on the premises. I attribute this to the free use of the above mixture, which is also effective as a deodorizer and disinfectant."

The Donkey That Wouldn't Bray.

Once upon a time a donkey fell into a deep hole and, after nearly starving, caught sight of a passing fox, and implored the stranger to help him out.

"I am too small to aid you," said the fox, "but I will give you some good advice. Only a few rods away is a big, strong elephant. Call to him and he will get you out in a jiffy."

After the fox had gone the donkey thus reasoned: "I am very weak for want of nourishment. Every move I make is just so much additional loss of strength. If I raise my voice to call the elephant I shall be weaker yet. No, I will not waste my substance that way. It is the duty of the elephant to come without calling."

So the donkey settled himself back and eventually starved to death.

Long afterward the fox on passing the hole saw within it a whitened skeleton, and remarked: "If it be that the souls of animals are transmigrated into men, that donkey will become one of those merchants who can never afford to advertise."—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Pine Wood Treatment.

At some of the watering places of Germany the very simple prescription of the physician is that the patient should spend several hours a day walking or riding through the pine wood. This simple treatment is said to be sometimes supplemented by the taking of pine baths, and in the case of kidney diseases, and for delicate children this is claimed to be highly beneficial. The bath is prepared by pouring into the water about half a tumblerful of an extract made from the fresh needles of the pine; this extract is dark in color and closely resembles treacle in consistency, and when poured into the bath gives the water a muddy appearance, with a slight foam on the surface. As an adjunct to the daily bath this infusion of pine extract is said to induce a most agreeable sensation; it gives the skin a deliciously soft and silky feeling, and the effect on the nerves is quieting.

None but brides wear white gloves. The bride wears white gloves to conceal her nails.—*Courier-Journal.*

HAVE FAITH IN TIME.

There's a quaint and curious proverb,
The years have handed down,
You'll hear it in the village street,
You'll hear it in the town.
You read it in each blade of grass,
And in the river's chime.
All nature's works, with one accord,
Proclaim, "have faith in time."

"Have faith in time," impatient one,
Go watch the roses grow,
Silently, imperceptibly,
No change your eye can know.
But now there's borne upon the air
A cloud of perfume sweet,
A flush as of a sunset cloud,
A rose is at your feet!

"Have faith in time." Thy future life
Thou may'st not seek to know.
'Tis veiled from thy too curious eyes,
For God has willed it so.
Yet heed the moments as they go
Ere they are lost to thee.
For each one, as it passes by,
Is big with destiny.

—*Eliza M. Sherman.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Paris generally leads in the fashions, but Niagara cannot be equaled for fall style.—*Texas Siftings.*

Beginners with the roller skates usually complain that the wheels are too round.—*Buffalo Times.*

A policeman is a curious creature. He knows a rogue when he sees him, but very often he doesn't seize a rogue when he knows him.—*Judge.*

Oscar Wilde has been so toned down that he can fall off the hind end of a horse car in as plain a fashion as any other mortal.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"Misfortunes never come singly," whined a man meeting his friend. "What's the matter now?" "Why, last year I got married, and last night my house burned down."

A Queen City girl, eating sousé
Caught a glimpse of a beautiful mouse,
When the note that she reached,
As she stood up and screeched,
Would have drawn a $1,000 house.
—*Boston Folio.*

"Yes," said the Scissors to the Paste Pot, "first there was the Golden Age, then came the Silver Age and the Brazen Age, and now comes the Mucil Age," whereat the Paste Pot went into convulsions.—*Boston Globe.*

An exchange has an article on "Character in Walking." This just suits us. We can tell in two minutes by the character of a man's tracks in the mud whether he is bow-legged or has been out celebrating all night.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"How do you like your boarding-house, Crimsonbeak?" said a friend to that individual when they met on the street. "First rate!" answered Crimsonbeak. "Any life down there?" "Lots of it; but it's all confined to the cheese."—*Statesman.*

ODE TO A BLIZZARD.

Oh, thy breath is as bitter and biting
As the sting of a serpent's sharp tooth,
And fiercely thy forces we are fighting,
For we reckon thee reckless of ruth!
Though sweet and serene is the summer
That borrows her breath from the rose,
Yet the coachman and cold-hearted plumber
Beam blithely when Boreas blows.
—*New York Journal.*

Lieutenant—There is nothing like presence of mind. One day in battle a soldier near me had four of his teeth knocked in by a rifle ball, which would have surely passed through his spinal column and killed him had he not with officers cared about turning in at night. A happy thought struck me—that the chloride of lime had driven them from below deck; so I had everything cleared out of

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—Philadelphians claim that their city has over a million inhabitants.

To day (Thursday) is North Carolina Day at the New Orleans Exposition.

—Jefferson Davis is suffering from rheumatism and from an unhealed Mexican war wound.

—There is a dangerous counterfeit of twenty dollar gold pieces in circulation in the North.

—The salary of the Minister to Turkey, formerly $7,500, was raised by Congress last session to $10,000.

During the recent four days' sale of trotting stock in New York, two hundred and three horses were sold, realizing $68,000.

—A severe snow-storm prevailed along the Hudson river on the night of the 29th ult. The snow was 7 inches deep the next morning.

—The condition of Gen. Grant is no better. He is reported to be sinking.

[Since the above Gen. Grant has rallied and his physicians are more hopeful.]

—The news of the finish of the great boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which took place in England last week, reached the office of the New York *Telegram*, over the Commercial Company's Cables, in five seconds exactly.

—Gov. Scales has appointed the following Superior Court Judges under the new law increasing the number to twelve: H. G. Connor, of Wilson, Third District; R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, Fourth District; William J. Montgomery, Eighth district.

—On the 26th of next month will occur the sixty-sixth anniversary of American Odd Fellowship, and the occasion will be celebrated by the order throughout the country. We believe the first lodge of Odd Fellows in this country was established in the city of Baltimore on April 26th, 1819.

—The news from Europe is warlike. Both England and Russia are making preparations for anticipated hostilities. The very latest, however, is, that the prospect for peace is improving. London dates of March 30 state that the prospects for a peaceful solution of the Russo-Afghan question have greatly improved during the past 12 hours.

EASTER MOON.—The March moon fulled on the 30th, at 39 minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning. She is the queen of the full moons for the whole year, being the first moon that reaches her rounded outline after the vernal equinox. She therefore determines indirectly when Easter Sunday shall fall, and consequently regulates the movable feasts and fasts of the Church.—*Scientific American.*

—On May 1st, J. A. Bonitz will issue 15,000 copies of an Industrial edition of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, of a large 16 or 20 page paper, of eight long columns to each page, the whole to be enclosed in a handsome cover to be printed on beautiful tinted paper. The occasion for this is the observance of the 18th anniversary of the *Messenger* under its present management, and by way of celebrating the occupying of the new *Messenger* building, rebuilt since the big fire of November 16 1884.

—Secretary Manning, with a view of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs in the Treasury Department, appointed a commission, consisting of Assistant Secretaries Fairchild and Coon and Assistant Treasurer E. O. Graves, with instructions "to make an examination of the Treasury Department with special reference to the simplification and improvement of the methods of doing business and to the reduction and rearrangement of the official and clerical force."

—The Shelby, N. C., *Aurora* says: Cleveland county has made rapid advances in the discovery of her mica wealth, and soon will be the best mica county in the South. Cleveland mica is on the surface, can be worked without much expense, and the output is profitable. Several thousand dollars have been realized from mica sales. This mineral is found in different sections from King's Mountain to Ben's Knob.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Defeat in Tonquin.

The official account of the battle, in Tonquin, on Saturday, in which the French were defeated, is to the effect that the Chinese troops on the Tonquin frontier made a desperate attack upon the intrenched camp which had been established by Gen. Negrier between Langson and Kilua and from which Gen. Negrier had been making reconnoissances beyond the frontier separating Tonquin from China proper. The Chinese drove the French back to Dangson, and recaptured that town. During this series of fights General Negrier was grievously wounded and the French casualties were very serious. The latest accounts represent the French to be in full retreat with the Chinese vigorously pursuing them. A vast quantity of commissary and other stores has been lost. Gen. Negrier received a gunshot wound in the chest. He was brought from the field, but his recovery is doubtful. The total French loss in killed and wounded is not yet known. Gen. Briere de l'Isle, who is in chief command in Tonquin, telegraphs for assistance in an imploring tone, which leads the Parisians to expect further disasters. A council of war was held Sunday with Gen. Lewal, the minister of War, presiding. Intense excitement prevails wherever the bad news has become known in France.

—Late despatches increase the British losses in the neighborhood of Suakim. Nearly 600 of McNeill's men fell in the little skirmish on Sunday. The British Generals who control the dispatches and paint the stories of the battles have been breaking the news gently to the people at home. As a matter of fact, the invaders of the Soudan have been having a serious experience.

The British General thinks that the Arabs, although successful, received a severe lesson at Tamai. The bodies of a thousand rebels are found on the battle field.

THE LATEST.—Gov. Jarvis has been appointed minister to Brazil. David Settle, of Rockingham, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina. Clement Dowd, of Mecklenburg, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of N. C. Andrew J. Boyd, of Rockingham, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of N. C. A number of other appointments have been made, of not much interest to our readers.

The latest foreign news is that there will be no war between England and Russia. It is said England was unduly excited about the matter.

Know Thyself.

Now that pneumonia and pulmonary troubles are so prevalent, it would be well if people would make a little study of the heart and pulse. Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health, for by comparing its normal condition with what it is when he feels ill, he can determine to a great extent the urgency of his ailment. The healthy pulse of a child every parent should be familiar with. Occasionally a person is born with a peculiarly fast or slow pulse, and the case of any child is likely to be of that peculiarity An infant's pulse beats 140 times a minute. A child of 7 has a pulse that works 80 beats to the minute, while in adult life the pulse registers about 70 beats between the ages of 20 and 60 years, declining at fourscore years to 60 beats. If the pulse of an adult exceeds 70 there is a diseased condition of some of the organs, or a derangement of their functions. The machine is working itself out. There is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself. An affection of the lungs can always be discovered by the pulse if accompanied by a cough. So also in malignant fevers the pulse is a great factor in determining the degree or stage of the disease.

The Passover Season.

The Jewish season of the Passover began at 6 o'clock, March 30, and continues till the 7th of April. The feast is celebrated as a memorial of the departure of the Hebrews from the land of Egypt and the passage of the angel over the Jewish houseolds. During this season certain regulations of diet and practice are observed by all strict Hebrews. The use of leavened bread or leavened provisions of any kind is prohibited, and as a substitute a large flat cake composed of unleavened flour is universally used. This cake, called matzo, signifying in Hebrew, "unleavened," weighs from two to ten ounces, the prices ranging from 8 to ten cents a pound. During the Passover season leavened food of every description is excluded from Jewish households. The ancient Israelites were accustomed to open the harvest season by a religious feast. No one tasted the new grain, not even parched or fresh ears of corn, till the first sheaf had been presented to Jehovah, and then all hastened to enjoy the new blessings of Divine goodness by eating unleavened cakes, without waiting for the tedious process of fermenting the dough. This natural usage became fixed in custom, and at a comparatively early date a new significance was added to it by a reference to the exodus from Egypt, when the people in their hasty departure had no time to leaven the dough already in the troughs.

The Superior Courts.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The bill regulating the terms of Superior Courts of the State under the apportionment made by the last Legislature very materially changes not only the Judicial districts but has increased the number of courts also. We append so much of the Act as refers to the Ninth District as follows:

The Ninth District shall be composed of the following counties and the Superior Courts thereof shall be held at the following times, to-wit:

Rockingham—Sixth Monday before the first Monday in March and September, each to continue two weeks; ninth Monday after the first Monday in September.

Forsyth—Fourth Monday before the first Monday in March; eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March; seventh Monday after the first Monday in September, each to continue two weeks.

Yadkin—Second Monday before the first Monday in March; fourth Monday in September, each to continue two weeks.

Wilkes—First Monday in March; second Monday in September, each to continue two weeks; eighth Monday after the first Monday in March.

Alleghany — Third Monday in March; first Monday in September.

Davie—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March; fifth Monday after the first Monday in September, each to continue two weeks.

Stokes—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March; fourth Monday before the first Monday in September; tenth Monday after the first Monday in September, the August term to continue two weeks.

Surry—Seventh Monday after the first Monday in March; second Monday before the first Monday in September eleventh Monday after the first Monday in September, the August term to continue two weeks.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Davidson—September 7, two weeks; December 7, one week.

The Road Law.

From the Biblical Recorder.

A road law was passed by the Legislature for Mecklenburg county and is made applicable to Durham, Orange and Granville counties; also to the following named counties, provided the joint meeting of the county commissioners and magistrates of those counties shall at their annual June meeting adopt the act:

Alamance, Buncombe, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cumberland, Davie, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Lincoln, Madison, Martin, Person, Polk, Rowan, Surry, Vance, Wake, Washington, Wilson and Yadkin. The magistrates in each township are incorporated into a board of trustees, and they have control of the roads in their townships; they can order and lay out roads, settle ferries, appoint where bridges are to be made, discontinue roads and ferries, and alter roads when they see proper; they are to meet in their townships on the 1st Monday in May and November, and oftener if necessary for business; are exempt from the four days' road duty, are to examine into the condition of the roads at least twice a year, and report the same to the superior court judge, and he to the solicitor with instructions; they and the chairman of the county commissioners, the county board thereof, each magistrate and the supervisor, if convicted of neglect of their duties, or a refusal to perform them, are liable to fine or imprisonment; are to divide the townships into road districts at the May meeting, or in 4 weeks thereafter, and annually alter the same at pleasure; are to elect a supervisor at the May meeting and annually thereafter, and if he refuses or neglects to qualify, he shall pay $20 and cost, to be collected by the township trustees, the money to go into the township road fund, and be credited to the proper road district. No road bed shall be more than 16 feet wide unless ordered by the county commissioners. Five jurors can order the opening of new roads, and the supervisor is to cause them to be opened, and keep them in repair in his district, and for that purpose can cut timber, except shade and ornamental trees, dig gravel from any land through which the road passes, dig drains to the nearest water course &c.; and the owner of the land is not allowed to stop said drains under a penalty of $10 for each offence, to be collected by the supervisor for the benefit of his road district. All males between 18 and 45 years to work the roads four days in each year, except disabled soldiers, or pay $3 in lieu of said service to the supervisor, and he to use said money in improving his roads. Any one neglecting to work when present, or refuses to obey the supervisor, shall pay $1 for each offence; if he fails to attend, is liable for the $3 in lieu of the four days work, to be recovered by the supervisor by suit before any magistrate of the township, and in addition is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is to be fined $5 or imprisoned 5 days, the money so secured by the supervisor to be used by him in the improvement of his roads. The supervisor is to annually account for all moneys received and collected by him to the township trustees, and give the names of those ordered by him to work, those refusing to work, fines collected, &c. The supervisors can order the construction of foot bridges over any stream of water on the road; is to put up sign boards at the cross roads; is allowed $1.50 per day for the time actually employed, less the $3 commutation for his four days' labor; is to receive not more than $10 per year for his services if he has under his charge 25 hands or less, and not more than $20 if he has more than 25 hands; said compensation to be paid out of the county treasury; is to cause obstructions to be removed from the roads, and for this purpose can order out such of his force as may be necessary, and can give a certificate to any one thus working more than four days, which will be a credit to such worker on his four days the ensuing year; is to cause any railroad company to keep in good repair the road-bed of all public roads across their railroad, and can recover from such company by suit before any magistrate a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $50 for neglect of this duty, the money so obtained to be used for road improvement. If any railroad employee unnecessarily obstructs any public road by placing or permitting any car to stand thereon more than five minutes, or timber to remain on the same to the inconvenience of travellers the company is liable to a fine of no less than $5 nor more than $20, and also damages to any party aggrieved, to be recovered by suit before any magistrate, either by said party or the township trustees. All fines collected are to be paid to the supervisor, and he is to apply them to the improvement of his roads. Proper penalties are prescribed for fraudulent practice on the part of any road supervisor. A general road tax is to be levied by the county commissioners and magistrates at the June meeting; and if this tax is not sufficient for any township, the trustees thereof can report the fact to the county commissioners and magistrates at the aforesaid June meeting, and have the necessary tax levied. In Hertford county "No person or property, real or personal, shall be taxed to keep up said road, except that which is embraced in said road district in Hertford county; but this proviso shall apply to Hertford county only."

THE RUMPUS AT HIGHLANDS.

Gov. Scales Determined to Put Down the Desperadoes.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 24.—The *News-Observer* is in receipt of information from Highlands, a pretty little town in Macon county, this State which indicates a rather bad state of affairs. It says: The place is settled by people from the New England States and from other parts of this State. As it is near the borders of Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina, desperadoes from those States gather there in winter, to the great annoyance of quiet and law-abiding residents. These disorderly people ride through the town, discharging firearms in regular cowboy style. Most of the evil-doers come from East Tennessee. They have established illicit distilleries in the wild regions around Highlands. People who hang around these distilleries aid in creating disorder. The people of Highlands, finally becoming disgusted at the bad work done by the distilleries, have given information to the authorities of the location of the stills. A few day ago a United States deputy collector and posse made arrests of a number of the ringleaders and took them to Highlands. The party were all at the hotel, when suddenly a mob of mounted men who had come from Georgia, rode into town and attacked the deputy marshal. They were repulsed by the revenue men, who killed one of them, William Barney and badly wounded two others, who are missing, and are by many believed to have been killed.

The attacking party, after their repulse, scattered in all directions. Since that time they and their friends have made all sorts of threats against the people of Highlands They declare that they will kill the residents and burn their houses. The people have been expecting an attack, and finally they notified Gov. Scales of the condition of affairs. He has ordered Solicitor G. F. Ferguson, of that judicial district, and Adjutant-General Johnstone Jones, to go to Highlands and thoroughly investigate the entire matter, to ascertain if the civil officers are masters of the situation, and if not to use troops which are at Asheville and Waynesville ready for duty.

The people of that section of the State are justly indignant at this incursion of moonshiners and desperadoes from other States into North Carolina. They are making of that mountainous section of the border land a refuge whenever pursued, and their course tends to bring law-abiding and honest people into disrepute. The matter has been kept quiet, but the Attorney-General of the State says that the authorities of North Carolina will spare no effort to drive such disturbers of the peace from her borders.

Troops Sent to Reinforce the Manitoba Militia.

WINNIPEG, March 26.—The excitement over the rebellion in the Saskatchewan country increases hourly. The entire city is in an uproar. The first column of troops left for the West to-day by special train. Thousands of people assembled at the station and cheered as the train rolled out. The remainder of the troops, including the Winnipeg Field Battery, the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry and the remainder of the Nineteenth Battalion, will leave by special train to-morrow. Major-General Middleton, who will take command of the expedition, is expected here in the morning to accompany them. Reports from the West say that many Indian bands are rising. Piapot's band and other bands are holding war dances. It was expected that Piapot would attempt to capture the police barracks at Regina, as the garrison is weak. The first detachment of troops will be forwarded there to provide against such a contingency. The telegraph line northwest of Humboldt has been cut and the operators imprisoned by the rebels. No news is obtainable from the scene of disturbance.

Grave apprehensions are felt for the safety of the police. The mails have been seized and confiscated by the rebels near Humboldt, together with the mail contractor's horses and station. It is reported that Charles Nolant, ex-member of the Manitoba Legislature, had been captured by Riel and threatened with death. He incurred Riel's displeasure during the Red River rebellion. Troops will proceed from Qu'Appelle by way of Tauchwood Hill to Prince Albert, making a detour to avoid the Indian reserves. No particulars about the reported slaughter of police at Fort Carlton can be obtained.

WINNIPEG March 31.—The latest dispatch received from Battleford last night said Battleford had been captured. The Indians have got possession of every house in the place and the settlers have escaped to the barracks, where they are now awaiting an attack by the Indians who are gathered on the south side of the river. All are well armed. A fight, it is believed, will certainly take place before morning.

A Bad State of Affairs on the Northern Border.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Daily *News* Winnipeg special says: A telegram from Brandan says the mountain police have captured Louis Geuville, an emmissary of Riel, who had been sent with letters to the Indians and half breeds of Broadview, Oak Lake and Beil. The St. Paul papers were not found. The prisoner says he left Riel 6 days ago, and that he had then six American cannon and 15,000 men and that he was being joined by the American Indians. Maj. Crozier and his men, he says, have been made prisoners. Gen. Middleton was informed of the capture, and ordered the prisoner brought here. He arrived on a special car yesterday afternoon and is locked up for examination. A large special train left here yesterday for the West, with the rest of the troops and Gen. Middleton in command with sufficient supplies for 2 weeks. Maj. Crozier sent word to Battle Ford recently that an attack upon the fort by the rebels was imminent. He had between 150 and 200 Indians under arms and three pieces of artillery. Great uneasiness is felt here over the report that the American Indians are going to join the rebels. All Canadian Indians are now known to be uneasy, and some are threatening to rise.

Reports come from districts and towns throughout the country of farmers organizing companies and drilling for defense.

The rebellion of the half-breeds out in Manitoba is the breaking out of an old sore. The population consists of Indians, French half breeds and whites, and if the half-breeds can get the wild Indians to join them, they will be in a condition to worry the whites no little. These half breeds are of French descent, and their leader, Louis Reil, is a bold fellow, full of adventure and spirit. More than a dozen years ago he raised a riot out in the wilderness and wanted to set up for himself, but after a campaign of about a year the matter was arranged and Reil went as a member to the Canadian Parliament. Since then the causes of dissatisfaction not having been entirely eradicated, trouble has occasionally recurred, and now the troopers are afield again, and Reil has a thousand boys at his back.—*News-Observer.*

—"Delays have dangerous ends," the immortal William doth declare. Have you a cold or cough, a hoarseness, or sore chest? Beware! Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; don't delay, and all the cough and soreness will soon pass away. Get it at once! You may be worse another day.

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DIRECT FROM THE FARM.

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MARKET GARDENERS should try these Seeds. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Seeds for the Children's Garden at 25 per cent. Discount.

The Choicest and Best Flower Seeds, just imported from Europe.

If you or the children want seeds, please send for my Catalogue for 1885, with directions for cultivating, FREE TO ALL.

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Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.
Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

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IMPROVE AND SAVE YOUR FRUIT
From the **Wasting Ravages of the Curculio** and other destructive insects, by using
C. W. WESTBROOK'S NEW INSECTICIDE, "VICTORY"
The great Specific Remedy for the **Curculio, Codling, Moth, Borer, Canker Worm, Black Aphades, Wooly Aphis, &c.** The Remedy **is no HUMBUG.** IT PREVENTS THE FRUIT FROM DROPPING OFF, ROTTING, BECOMING KNOTTY, WORMY, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed if the directions are followed. If the **"VICTORY"** fails to benefit the trees and improve the fruit of all sorts and classes the money will be refunded. **Price $6 per 100 lbs.**—under 25 pounds, 10 cents per pound. Full directions with each package or bag. Send for descriptive circulars.
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SPRING OF 1885.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL STOCK.
WE CARRY A STOCK SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE WANTS of the trade, and are prepared to sell all lines of goods as low as they can be bought from any Jobbing house and delivered here. We sell many articles at same prices for which they are sold in Northern cities. This part of our business will be represented on the road by one of our salesmen—Mr. J. C. GOODMAN.

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IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.
Groceries! EVERYTHING NEEDED can be found at the right sort of prices.
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Fish. MACKEREL IN BBLS., Half Bbls., Quarter Bbls., and Kits HERRING IN SEASON.
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NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, FOUR PRONG FORKS, GRASS SCYTHES, SCYTHES AND CRADLES, TRACE AND LOG CHAINS, MATTOCKS, HOES, SAWS, BUTTS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, FILES, SPOONS,
Pocket and Table Cutlery.
THERMOMETERS, and a full line of STAPLE GOODS at prices as low as the lowest.
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WE HAVE SOLD several cars "ELCELSIOR" Cook Stoves, manufactured by ISAAC A. SHEPPERD & Co., Baltimore. So far as we have heard, every Stove has given perfect satisfaction.
Don't buy a Stove until you examine ours.
We also keep a full line of handsome HOLLOW WARE, OVENS, SPIDERS, KETTLES, POTS, &c.
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Large Stock of Men's Ready Made Clothing;
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WE MAKE BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.
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T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPHIA HAND MADE SHOES, none better.
These goods are bought in large quantities and will be sold at right sort of prices.
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We carry a very large line of STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS, consisting partly of
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We believe we can afford to give some inducements in this department, and ask all to come and examine our goods and prices closely, and if we fail to make it to your interest to trade with us it will be our fault.
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125,000 Yds. TOBACCO PLANT BED MUSLIN
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THINK OF IT. We received, during 1884, more than two millions, four hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds Merchandise, on which we paid more than seven thousand dollars freight.
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Thanking the public for our continued increase of patronage, and promising to try to merit a still greater increase in the future,
We remain Your Friends Truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.
Winston, N. C., March 5th, 1885–tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No.	9 Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
"	10 Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
"	11 Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
"	12 Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—Oats are coming up finely.

—Next Sunday, Easter Sunday.

—Day's length 12 hours 24 min.

—Heavy frost Monday morning.

—Wheat is beginning to look better.

—Plant garden beans on Good Friday.

—Prospect for the fruit crop thus far good.

—Farmers are now busy preparing for corn planting.

—Some predict more favorable weather in the future.

—There will be a good deal of oats sowed in April this year.

—EASTER CARDS — all styles and prices—at the Salem Bookstore.

The Salem Paper Mill is now turning out a first class quality of wrapping paper.

—The game law is in force, makit unlawful to shoot game of any kind.

—The *Republican* says: It is now definitely settled that Gov. St. John will not visit Winston.

—A. Fogle lost three of his fine milch cows, from an unknown cause, within three weeks.

—Col. F. H. Fries, of the Governor's staff, accompanies him to the New Orleans Exposition.

—It is hoped that the floral decorations on the graves in the cemetery will be unmolested this year.

—Wm. Farris, of Winston, has received the appointment as cadet to the West Point Military Academy.

—Garden making and potato planting seem to be carried on extensively since the fine weather has set in.

—All who have not registered should do so at once, in order to be ready to vote at the ensuing municipal election.

—Dr. Swift, of the Salem Hotel, offers that well known hostelry for rent. He is enclosing the premises with a neat meshed wire fence.

—Bobert Belo has removed the remains of his two children from Raleigh and interred them in the cemetery in this place.

—The flower-stand on the pulpit of the Moravian church on Palm Sunday contained several magnicent specimens of the Calla lily.

—Joseph D. Rice, a prominent merchant of Bethlehem, Pa., called on us a few days since. He is here on a visit to his brother-in-law, Dr. Rondthaler.

—The usual amount of angling will probably be gone through with on Easter Monday, and the usual fisherman's luck will doubtless follow the intrepid angler!

—The violet, crocus, pansy and hyacinths begin to adorn the garden borders, and the greenhouses are gay with bright colored geraniums, primroses and other floral gems.

—On Tuesday, at the Farmer's Warehouse, in Winston, one lot of about 40 pounds of tobacco brought 96 cents a pound, and another lot brought 60 cents a pound.

—Counterfeit dollars and 25 cent pieces are said to be in circulation. The dollars are exceedingly well executed, have the ring all right, but are a little short of weight.

—J. F. L. Eller, of Bethany township, Davidson County, owns a black Leghorn hen which laid 229 eggs in 9 months and 15 days, and once during that time laid 2 eggs in one day.

—Under the law passed by the last Legislature Gov. Scales has appointed the following commissioners of Winston Graded School: Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., Wm. A. Whitaker, James A. Gray.

On Tuesday last there was an unusually large amount of tobacco on the floors of the Orinoco Warehouse in Winston, and it brought fair prices, ranging all the way up to $45 per hundred.

—Randall Clinard, of Davidson Co., bought an overcoat in Winston, on last Saturday, and on his way home he lost it. He went back to hunt it, but could not see or hear anything of it.

—In Broadbay Township on last Friday night, dogs killed seven sheep for Richard Beeson and five for Lewis Wilson. Could not arrangements be made to keep up the sheep in the night time.

FOR SALE.—Lot in Winston, No. 298, bounded north by 5th street, east by lot No. 297, south by 4½ street, west by Broad street, near the Graded School. Enquire at this office.

—On Saturday morning a week ago, David Tesh, of Davidson Co., found that some rubbish which had been carried between the wall and chimney by rats, was on fire. It burned several logs in two, but Mr. Tesh put it out before it did further damage.

—Work on the removal of the Stafford mill dam has been suspended until the weather becomes more suitable for wading in water. It is thought that the opening of the this dam will lower the ford at Salem bridge three or four feet.

—During the week the cemetery was a busy scene, many of our people were cleaning the tombstones and returfing the graves of loved ones. The grounds look neat and trim, making this one of the most beautiful God's Acres in the South.

—The April number of the *Academy*, which will be issued next week, will contain an interesting letter from Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz, a former Principal of Salem Female Academy, who now resides at Bethlehem, Pa.

—Henry Enocks, overseer on the Lexington road from Eden Chapel to the Davidson County line, gave his road a two days' working last week. It would be well if all road overseers would put their roads in good condition before busy work sets in.

—Dr. Isaac Prince, now a physician of Chicago, and well known known here as the former pastor of Kernersville and Friedland Moravian congregations several years since, called on us last week. He is the guest of Prof. E. W. Lineback. He will preach at Kernersville on Easter Sunday.

—Hon. A. A. Hopkins, of New York, will deliver a free lecture on Temperance, in Brown's Opera House, Monday night, April 6th; doors open at 7½, lecture at 8 o'clock.

Parties who heard his lectures in Greensboro and High Point, speak in high terms of them.

—M. M. Stein, of the Baltimore Clothing House, Winston, makes a brilliant display in his magnificent show windows. A very clever design of a mammoth egg mounted on a miniature cart, drawn by two little boys, with another mounted on the egg, holding a flag, attracts much attention. Mr. Stein is one the most reliable and popular clothing men in Winston.

—The tobacco breaks were very heavy on Tuesday. Brown's Warehouse accommodated nearly 100 wagons. The Orinoco was not far behind, and the Piedmont and Farmer's were fully up to the high water mark, making not less than 500 wagons on the market in one day. The farmers represented several of the border counties of Virginia, and nearly all the counties forming the great tobacco belt of North Carolina. Prices are high, and farmers are being well paid for their crops.

—We would call the attention of our lady readers especially to the new advertisement of J. S. Barrow and Sons, in which is set forth all the latest novelties in Spring Goods and Styles. Polite attention and a ready and cheerful willingness to show goods are characteristics of this successful establishment.

—"Died of ammonia, poor fellow," said the renowned Mrs. Partington, on learning of a friend's death from pneumonia. "I believe I should have died, too, but for Dr. Bull's Cough Stirrup. It stirred up my cold and drove it away." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup she meant, of course.

—Palm Sunday was a beautiful day, Spring-like in every respect. A large congregation assembled in the Moravian church, at 10:30. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Rondthaler in his usual impressive manner. Twelve persons were admitted to the Church by confirmation and five by baptism.

In the evening the time-honored and highly interesting passion week readings were commenced. Dr. Rondthaler's remarks were very appropriate, and the choir music excellent, especially the Hosanna. The church was crowded. These services were observed every evening. Maundy Thursday (to-day) services will be held in the afternoon, and the Holy Communion administered at night.

On Good Friday the usual solemn meetings in the morning and afternoon, with liturgical service. On Saturday afternoon lovefeast.

Easter Morning service in front of the church at 5:30. The procession, headed by a band of sacred music, will proceed through Cedar Avenue to the Moravian cemetery, where the Easter morning Litany will be prayed. This peculiar service, which is always very largely attended, has been held on the sacred spot for over one hundred years. It is ever new, and as the rising sun glorifies the landscape a scene is presented never to be forgotten by the assembled people.

The Easter sermon will be preached at 10:30 a. m., and the music prepared for the occasion will be very fine. Service as usual at night.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending March 28th, 1885:

Miss Mary C. Bodenhamer, Miss Jane Fries, Miss M M Holder, Julius Lashmit (2), Mrs. Isick Matthews, Miss Willy R. Miller, Ransom Sink, Thomas Sherrill, John I Tytor.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

A Period of Disquiet.

Believers in peaceful methods of settling international differences derive little comfort from the bellicose aspect of affairs at present in many parts of the world. Gen. Graham is carrying on a bloody struggle with Osman Digna in Egypt; Barrios is marching an army of 15,000 men into Salvador; the French are attacking the Chinese by sea and land; in South Africa Sir Charles Warren is chasing the Boers out of Bechuanaland, and in both England and India, extensive preparations are being made for war with Russia. There is a temporary suspension of hostilities along the Nile, so far as Gen. Wolseley's immediate command is concerned, and the French are at present not doing much in Madagascar, but no one believes that operations will not be renewed with vigor in both quarters as soon as the weather permits. The period of universal peace seems still as remote among nations as politicians.

Cleveland's Soft Soap.

Senator Vance is reported as saying that the administration is working the business of removals and appointments about as they used to make soft soap in old times in North Carolina. The art of making good soft soap consisted greatly in the way in which it was stirred. The stirring should be slow and easy—not too fast and not too hard; but then it must be kept going. He thinks everybody will be satisfied when the political soap is made, although they may get a little tired of waiting.

—The April number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is worthy of commendation, as well for its artistic, as for its literary excellence. "A Short Sketch of Annapolis," "Westminster Abbey," "Pierre Jean de Beranger," and "The Channel Archipelago," are very readable articles. An admirable feature of this publication is the instruction given, under the name of "From Pencil to Brush," in drawing. Many of the departments are very instructive, and the illustrations excellent. The frontispiece of this admirable number is an Easter souvenir—a charming oil picture of two doves.

A Bolt from the Fair Skies.

Alta Californian.

The brilliant meteor seen in the heavens Thursday night last was a monster aerolite, which is reported to have struck the earth in the foothills about six miles east of Chico. It is described as prismatic in form, over thirty feet in length and about two feet through. After it struck, it cut a gutter two feet in depth through the hard lava rock for a distance of two hundred feet before it rested. The metal somewhat resembles copper in color, but it is so hard that a finely tempered cold chisel will not mark or scratch it.

DIED.

In Bethlehem, Pa., on Monday last, Prof. THEODORE WOLLE. He was well known here. He was Professor of Music at Greensboro College, during the war, and later held the same position at Bethlehem Female Seminary.

In Broadbay township, on the 28th ult., an infant of James and Mary Teague.

In Winston, on the 27th ult., CHARLES KNOTT, aged 85 years.

In this place, on the 23rd ult., MATTIE KNOTT, from the effects of injuries received by her clothes taking fire.

In Lewisville Township, on the 26th ult., LEECH HARPER, of pneumonia.

Suddenly, on the night of the 26th ult., the wife of Joshua Weasner, of Davidson county. She was in good health the previous day.

In Winston, on Thursday last, Mrs. HATTIE CARTER, wife of W. T. Carter, in the 30th year of her age.

In Salisbury, JAMES M. MCCORKLE, from a second attack of paralysis, one of the most prominent lawyers of the State.

In Surry county, Mrs. KATY PHILLIPS, (m. n. Stoltz), in her 100th year.

Near Mt. Airy, on the 23rd ult., JAMES B. ALLRED, in the 36th year of his age.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

HAVING duly qualified as Administrator of Walter Weavil deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to me for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

E. J. HINE, Adm'r of Walter Weavil dec'd.

March 30th, 1885.

FOR RENT.
THE SALEM HOTEL

(FORMERLY KEPT BY ADAM RUTNER.)

PLEASANTLY situated on the Main Street of Salem and Winston, near Salem Female Academy. The House is well known throughout the South and has always been a popular resort. There is an excellent Mineral spring very near.

Apply to Z. SWIFT.

Salem, N. C., April 2nd, 1885.

☞Raleigh News-Observer copy 1 month.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

Great Attraction.

GRAND DISPLAY

of a Varied and Select Stock of

BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

We do not intend to be surpassed in

Style, Price and Quality,

and to convince any one of this fact is only for them to give

OUR STOCK

a careful examination before buying.

All we ask is the priyilege of showing our goods.

A perusal of the following will amply repay any one.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

consisting of the following which is only a part of our Stock:

Black Cashmeres from 16⅔ to $1.25 per yard.

Silk Wrap Henrietta Cloths (Extra Quality and Extra Width.)

Batisle Cloth, New Khyber Cloth Extra Width.

Nuns Veiling in all the new shades.

Albartross Cloth in all the new shades.

Plain and Plaid Suitings in new shades.

Emdroidered Robes in White and Colors.

Plain, Striped, Brocaded and checked Silks in endless variety.

Ladies, White and Brown Dress Linens.

White and Black Linen Lawns.

Mull and Swiss Muslins.

Nainsook and Victoria Lawns.

Cheese Cloths in all the new colors.

A Superb line of Lace Curtains and Scrim for Curtain.

The new Egyptian Lace.

All over Embroideries.

Laces in all colors, widths, &c., &c.

Beaded Lace Passementine.

Beaded Fronts.

Hosiery and Gloves

A Superb Line of Parasols and Umbrellas.

Fans, Fans Fans.

Carpets, Straw Mattings, Oil Cloths, Stair Carpeting, &c.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

We are headquarters for these goods and have just opened a nice line and

GUARANTEE TO PLEASE

the most fastidious in

STYLE, PRICE AND QUALITY.

Ladies and Gents'
SILK FURNISHED GOSSAMERS.

MILLINERY.

LADIES HATS and MILLINERY GOODS in endless variety.

We invite ONE and ALL to

Examine our Stock

before buying as we

FEEL CONFIDENT

we can save you money.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

J. S. BARROW & SONS.

Winston, N. C., No. 10–3m.

EVERYBODY,

whether Republican, Democrat, Prohibition or Greenback, seems to be satisfied on one point—that is, that the administration of Cleveland, will give us the best government the sun shines upon.

The people of Salem, Winston and vicinity are

PARTICULARLY CONVINCED

that the following truths are predominent in regard to their direct welfare.

THE BALTIMORE

CLOTHING HOUSE

is a solid institution.

Its mode of transacting business is highly satisfactory.

The magnificent

Stock of Clothing

just received for the

Spring and Summer

of '85 has been weighed in the balance and NOT found wanting.

The prices are those that will not materially damage the lightest purse.

That a customer's interest is always my chief ambition.

That my stock of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

is a daisy.

That you are

ALWAYS WELCOME

whether on a tour of purchase or inspection.

CALL AND SEE

and receive a greeting as well as a bargain.

From Yours Truly

M. M. STEIN,

MAIN STREET,

WINSTON N. C.

Winston, N. C., No. 12.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. TESTED, Warranted.

EARLIEST, STRONGEST, BEST, FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD.

$5000 Worth of Premiums to be given to those who get up Clubs for my seeds. Farm machinery, Tools, Gold & Silver Watches, Etc.

$50.00 GOLD WATCH will be given to the person who sends me the largest amount of orders.

$3.00 Worth of Seeds FREE. See page 27 in Catalogue.

$25 In Gold will be given to the person who raises the largest Crop on one acre of the 24 Rowed "Badger" Dent Corn.

LANG'S LIVE SEEDS Have a reputation all over the United States for earliness, purity, strength and productiveness.

50 Page beautifully Illustrated Catalogue FREE to all.

$5 TO $25, Can be saved during the summer by reading the inside page of cover of Lang's Live Seed Catalogue.

F. N. LANG | Northern Seed Grower | Baraboo, Wis.

—BUY PACIFIC GUANO.—

THE OLDEST GUANO ON THE MARKET.

—OF SUPERIOR UNIFORM COMPOSITION.—

FOR RAISING FINE YELLOW TOBACCO IS UNEXCELLED.

TOBACCO raised by this GUANO is noticeable for the following qualities, viz: Rapid Growth, Fine Texture and Waxy Leaf, something very much desired by manufacturers.

We refer you to the following farmers who have used it:

James Reed, Reed's N. C.
Rev. S. F. Conrad, Lewisville, N. C.
A. E. Conrad, Lewisville, N. C.
Jonathan Flynn, Pine Hall, N. C.
John Masten, Winston, N. C.
T. J. Clark, Nettle Ridge, Va.
Rev. J. H. Caudle, Quaker Gap, Va.
Joel F. Hill, Wilson's Store, Va.
F. S. Lynch, Westfield, Va.
J. P. Traynham, Abbott's Creek, N.C.

and to hundreds of other good men throughout the tobacco belt.

—SOLD BY—

D. S. REID,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Grocery Department Full and Complete.

I feel confident if all will examine my stock they can be suited in Goods and Prices, as my stock has been bought at

—ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.—

My motto is "QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS."

Very Respectfully,

D. S. REID,

Feb. 12, 1885. Formerly of REID BROS. & BROOKS.

AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY

AND BIRTHDAY AND EASTER CARDS.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PROPRIETORS.

CONTINENTAL

HOOF OINTMENT

—WILL CURE—

Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls, Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

For Sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor according to law on the estate of Catharine B. Peterson, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 26th day of March, 1886, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
March 26th, 1885. Executor.
Post Office, Lititz, Pa.

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BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

—ROSES—

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY is growing and distributing ROSES—we deliver strong Pot Plants, suitable for IMMEDIATE bloom, safely by mail at all Post Offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, YOUR CHOICE, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 35 for $5; 100 for $12. Also OTHER VARIETIES 2, 3, and 10 for $1 according to value. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose 76 pages, elegantly illustrated, free to Customers and intending buyers, others should inclose 3 stamps. Address

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
Rose Growers. West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

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THE NEW YORK OBSERVER CALENDAR FOR 1885

Is a folding Calendar, six pages, each 4x4½ inches, made by Marcus Ward & Co., of London, with new and elegant designs, suitable for the desk, the pocket or the study. It contains information as to Domestic and Foreign Postage, revised by the U. S. Post Office; Legal Holidays, Church Days, Eclipses, etc. It will be sent in a sealed envelope to any address upon receipt of

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R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

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FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

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War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News Items, Fun, Adventures, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence,

A World of Instruction and Entertainment.

Twelve Pages. The Brightest and Best Weekly Pleases every member of the Family.

SEND A POSTAL FOR A SPECIMEN COPY, FREE

Address "THE CONSTITUTION," Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Adam Long, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims on the estate of said deceased to the undersigned Administratrix, on or before the 14th day of February, 1886, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMELINE LONG,
Feb. 10, 1885—6w. *Administratrix.*

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) "	00 to 75
Beans, (white)" "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	0 to 7½
Lard,	8 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	15 to 18
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	4 to 05
Chickens,	10 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	60 to 70
Fodder, per hundred bundles,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred pounds,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green',	$4 00 to 5 00
" Bright,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers, Common,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers, Common,	15 00 to 25 00
" Good,	35 00 to 45 00
" Fine,	60 00 to 65 00
" Fancy,	60 00 to 75 00

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem,
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh

PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, I will sell at public sale, on the premises, House and Lot No. 348, situated on Church Street, in Salem, N. C., (known as the old Negro church or Winkler place,) on the

14th DAY OF APRIL, 1885.

One-fourth the purchase payable in cash, at the end of 30 days from date of sale, and the other three-fourths on 6 months credit, with interest from date of sale, and taking bond and security, and reserve title until further orders of the court.

Sale at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. S. HAUSER,
March 12th. Commissioner.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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PATENTS. Munn & Co. have had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

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U. S. STANDARD. JONES OF BINGHAMTON

5 TO 10 TON WAGON SCALES

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Tare Beam and Beam Box.

$60

JONES has paid the freight. Price List mailed free. Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

DOG CHEAP

Not wanting a Dog, send for a

CAT

logue of Newspapers and Magazines that club with the FAMILY Stop Thief Scale—capacity, 1 oz. to 10 lbs. Price, $1.50—whereby you get a Newspaper

FOR NOTHING!

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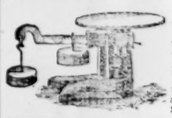
SEND TO JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y. for list of Newspaper Premiums given with the JONES SCALE, and free Price List of Scales.



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Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also; for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts. 3 for $1.25, Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

No 9—19w

LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists

No 9—19w

DR. STRONG'S PILLS!

The Old, Well Tried, Wonderful Health Renewing Remedies.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS For the Liver. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders.

STRONG'S PECTORAL PILLS For Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia & Rheumatism. Insure healthy appetite, good digestion, regularity of the bowels. A precious boon to Delicate Females, soothing and bracing the nervous system, and giving vigor and health to every fibre of the body. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address: E. HULL & Co., 18 Cedar St., N. Y. City

HEADACHE

and all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

No 9—19w

AN EXTRAORDINARY

FAMILY COMBINATION.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

—AND—

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

WITH TWELVE CUT PAPER PATTERNS OF YOUR OWN SELECTION AND OF ANY SIZE.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

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DEMOREST'S THE BEST

Of all the Magazines.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures and Oil Pictures.

Commencing with the November number, 1884, each Magazine will contain a COUPON ORDER, entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in that number, and in ANY SIZE.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1885 will be the Twenty-first year of its publication; it is now improved so extensively as to place it in the front rank of Family Periodicals, and equal to any magazine. It contains 64 pages, large quarto, 8 x 11½ inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated, each number having steel engravings, oil picture, or art subjects, published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York.

☞AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH THE

PEOPLE'S PRESS at $3.00 Per Year.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Preparing Land for Grass.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes:

"Where land is intended to be seeded down, whether in connection with a grain crop or without, it should receive extra attention in order to favor the increased demand of the double crop of the grain and the forage plant, or the latter if sown alone so as to secure not only a good catch and a good start, but to continue the growth and sustain the plant during the drought which seldom fails to occur. In this way a fair to good crop is realized the same season if grown without an accompanying grain crop, with the prospect of an increased yield the following season, to be further kept up with manure, which, if properly applied will suffer no loss on grass lands, the network of roots which forms the sod appropriating all, time in such case being allowed for this. Further, a good cover of grass will prevent the rays of the sun and the drying winds from getting access to the ground, and will hold the dew and the moisture of rain longer. The main loss of moisture is what the plants themselves take from the soil, and the greater the quantity the better, as it is a measure of the growth of the crop. This measure applies to the roots of the plant as well, which penetrate deeply if favored by culture, and this culture, deep and mellow, is necessary, when it is considered what an amount of water grass takes from the soil, the process going on during the entire season, from early spring till late fall, the grains occupying but half that time. Deep culture is therefore of more importance in growing a grass crop than one of grain. As in our droughty climate we do not obtain the requisite amount of moisture from the air, we must seek for it in the ground, and only in its depth can it be obtained. In this way heavy crops and a good sod are secured, the sod when turned down, still further benefiting the land by introducing vegetable matter, which distributed through it is one of the best means of favoring moisture. This prepares the ground not only for further growing grass or clover, or any other forage crop, but in a superior manner grain, including wheat, if the soil is composed largely of clay.

"The growing of sod, as is well known to good farmers, is one of the principal means of improving land, as the dairy regions have long since shown in this country and grazing in England. Badly reduced land has been renovated and made profitably productive in the clay loams of Central New York by a single two years' course of clover aided only by plaster, good yield of hay being realized at the same time. So, with a fair set of grass—which can be obtained on worn-out land only by early sowing on winter grain in the spring or, better, on land prepared in autumn without the grain—a good sod has been secured in a few years by the use of mineral manures adapted to the land. The value of the fertilizers was realized in the crops grown, while the main benefit—vegetable matter in the soil—was secured in the sod, where farm manure was wanting. But all this must be preceded by a good preparation of the soil, comminuting and deeply working it, which will tell in future years in its favor, just as bad treatment will still further reduce it."

Farm and Garden Notes.

See that the milch cows have plenty of clean, fresh water to drink. In cold days they are liable to do with too little.

The noon meal for working horses should be principally grain. It can be quickly eaten, and will not disturb the stomach.

The farm-yard without a good feeding rack or racks is not complete. Hay is worth more to sell than to waste by careless feeding in the open yard.

A Connecticut farmer whose cows had become accustomed to the barbed-wire fence, wishing to part off a piece of his mowing, did it with twine and the cows didn't try to break through.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable quarters, and specially treated with medicine and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

Here is a somewhat remarkable experience in growing Lima beans: A man poled them with common four-foot laths, driven one foot into the ground, and when the vines had climbed the three-foot poles they were pinched back. Result, more and earlier beans than ever before.

The Illinois Horticultural society denounces the practice of ringing orchard trees to produce earlier bearing, except in thick-planted orchards, where the final intention is to take out alternate trees. In this case the trees to come out may be profitably forced into early bearing.

In sowing grass seed, it was said that herds grass and redtop should not be sowed together, for the time of cutting is different. But herds-grass, according to the experience of a great many, is more suitable for feeding purposes after the seed has begun to form. Redtop should be cut in the blossom.

A supply of lime and gravel should be kept in the hen house during they winter. A good deal of small gravel will be eaten by fowls, the stones in their gizzards helping to grind the food and make it more digestible. The lime is best given in the shape of oyster or clam shells slightly burned and then pounded into fine pieces.

In a state of nature the core and seeds are the most important parts of the apple. But for use by man core and seeds are superfluous. Some of our best are nearly coreless, and have only two or three small seeds enveloped in so thin a husk that they do not inconvenience the eater, but nurserymen who wish vigorous stocks set apple seeds from cider apples, which generally have cores that reach nearly to the skin.

A dead tree in a woodlot is certainly growing no better. It is a cumberer of the ground, and should be removed without delay. If dead wood were cut out and its proceeds used in planting young trees, the woodlot would grow more valuable, and perhaps become as productive as any part of the farm. The interest on timber rotting down without benefit to any one is an important consideration for farmers who complain of bad times.

Whether it will pay better to fatten fine or coarse-wooled sheep depends upon circumstances. The fine wools have most valuable pelts, but they are generally more dainty feeders, and require greater care. The carcass of the coarse-wooled sheep is more valuable, as it is this class which is generally purchased for shipment to England, where it brings higher prices than the best mutton will sell for in this country. We cannot afford to export poor mutton, as this is nearly as dear here as in foreign markets.

The failures in farming occasionally come from laziness, but where they do the failure is sudden and decisive. On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of farmers work hard from one year's end to another, accumulating little or nothing beyond their living, and often a poor one at that. In these cases the failure is due to misdirected labor, of which there is probably more in farming than in any other occupation. The truth is, that without being recognized as such, farming is a trade, and to be successful in it the worker must learn it as he would any other.

When the ground around a pigpen is thoroughly underdrained, as it should be, bare earth makes the best and certainly the most desirable floor. A fresh supply of loose earth should be thrown in twice a year, and removed as manure whenever it becomes rich enough. On no account should a plank floor be laid within a few inches of the ground. The space beneath will soon become a harbor for rats. If a plank floor is desired, make it at least two feet from the ground and leave it open so that cats and dogs can get in to destroy vermin.

Every farmer should know how to graft. If able to do the work himself it will be attended to, while if a professional grafter is employed it will almost certainly be neglected. Almost all old orchards have many trees whose value would be greatly increased by changing their varieties. In grafting very old trees set scions of varieties that naturally run too much to wood rather than to fruit. The Northern Spy in apples is one of these varieties, and will produce fruit more quickly when grafted on a tree past its prime than on one that is young and thrifty.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Good flavoring for sauces is made by putting half an ounce of watercress seed into one quart of vinegar. The seed should be crushed before putting it in, and it will then be soon ready for use. Celery vinegar is made in the same way.

Prunes are so often cooked haphazard that they are not relished. It is well to have a definite recipe for them, as they are necessarily often used for the children's tea when richer preserves are excluded. Put one pound of prunes in a stewpan with water enough to cover them, a large cup of sugar, three cloves and a stick of cinnamon; simmer until the fruit is quite soft.

If flannel dresses of the children are soiled, and at all greasy, add borax to the water in which they are washed. Dissolve a large teaspoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water, put about a third of it in the first suds in which the garment is to be washed, another third in the next water, and the rest of it in the rinsing water; shake the garments thoroughly before hanging them up to dry.

The best cement for mending broken dishes is white lead. It is better than all the advertised cements. With a bit of stick spread the paint, which must have plenty of oil in it, smoothly on each piece, press them tightly together, and, if necessary, tie them in place, wiping away all paint which oozes out. They must stand for months or a year to harden, but at the end of that time they are as hard as if they had never been broken.

Potato pudding is a pleasant dessert made in this way: One pound of mashed potatoes, one quarter of a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar stirred to a cream; add the potatoes, the beaten yolks of four eggs and a pint of milk. Beat the mixture until very light; flavor with the grated rind of half a lemon; stir in the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth; put into a buttered pudding dish, and bake half an hour. It may be eaten hot or cold.

A good beefsteak pie is made of two pounds of steak and one calf's kidney, one small onion and four sprigs of parsley finely chopped; one teaspoonful of thyme, marjoram and celery, salt, with white pepper and salt to taste. Mix the seasoning together. Cut the steak and kidney in small pieces. Line a well buttered dish with paste; put in a layer of meat; sprinkle with the seasoning until all is used. Cover the top with paste, glaze with milk, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a-half.

The great number of uses to which kerosene may be applied are daily multiplying. It not only lights our homes with great brilliancy and very cheaply, but a friend of the writer, who has just had a new house made ready for occupancy, and was unable on account of the extreme cold to use water for cleaning windows, has found that a cloth dipped in kerosene and rubbed quickly over the glass, followed by a dry cloth or a piece of chamois, not only removes all the spots, but gives them a polish like plate-glass. The same is also true of mirrors. We have long known that it was valuable for polishing varnished furniture, and we have tested its efficacy in relieving severe rheumatic pains, so we shall cease to wonder at its astonishing adaptability to many other human wants. The supply seems exhaustless; so for the present we need have no fears of its running short.

Pen Paralysis.

Many stenographers and persons who make their living by constant use of the pen or pencil, are afflicted with pen paralysis; and, although, as a general thing this trouble can be cured by a few months' rest, some of those writers afflicted with it never recover. Nobody knows the strain of incessant penmanship upon the muscles and nerves of the hand and wrist better, or indeed as well, as those who pass through a daily experience of that nature.

Telegraph operators are likewise afflicted with paralysis of the same muscles. A *Times* reporter had a conversation recently with a first-class operator, and he asked this question:

"I understand that first class telegraphers are the only ones who get telegraphers' paralysis; why don't the second and third-rate operators get it?"

"Because," replied the Morse man, "a good operator is paid a good salary, and is consequently kept constantly working at the board, while a second or third rate man has many resting spells, which allow him to stretch his arms, and thus escape paralysis. Many men who have been working for the company for years, and were getting good wages, have been compelled to give up their lucrative employment by telegraphers' paralysis. You notice it first in the muscle of your arm, which becomes numb after a hard day's work, and within six months after the first shock the stoutest operator will succumb. This paralysis, however, does not destroy the use of your arms and fingers entirely, but while you are able to lift and handle objects of any considerable size, you will not be able to button your coat or suspenders."

"Don't that account for some of the mistakes made in telegraphing?"

"Yes, indeed. Many mistakes in telegraphing, charged at first to defects in the machinery, have been traced to paralysis in the operator, because it soon becomes evident that the operator has lost his sense of touch. You see, the slightest pressure on the key over what is required will produce another letter than the one intended by the operator, and so it soon comes about that what the unfortunate operator at first attributes to overwork finally comes to be an evident loss of sensitiveness of touch. This usually occurs from six to eight years after an operator has been working steadily as a first class man."—*Hartford Times.*

Dauding the Flunkeys.

The late John Heneage Jesse, the well known author, had an aversion, amounting to a positive 'phobia for the British Jeames. He has been known to stand in St. James' street on a drawing room day, at the edge of the curb, and with the end of his stick, which he dipped into the road puddle, daub the immaculate stocking of the passing flunkeys, who, as he well knew, dare not move from their stations, accompanying the act with much opprobrious language.—*Every Other Saturday.*

He that sympathizes in all the happiness, and he that is warned by the folly of others has attained the soundest wisdom.

IN THE FRENCH QUARTER.

HOW THE CREOLES LIVE IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Their Outward Customs—A Visit to the Creole Shops in New Orleans—Absinthe Saloons.

A correspondent of the New York *Telegram*, writing from New Orleans, says: The first object of interest the Northman or the wise visitor from the East asks to be shown is the "French quarter," and a great many have taken rooms in that antiquated portion of the city, under the hallucination that they will learn French purely by absorption. But there are no people more exclusive than the Creoles, even to the lodging-house keepers, who let rooms as a regular business and never invite you to become one of the family. They naturally suppose that you have your own circle of acquaintances and friends, and that you do not amount to much if you do not.

The visitor only sees the outward customs of Creole life, just as he views the quaint dwellings and curiosity shops of the "native foreigners" who refuse to become Americanized, even to the extent of learning our language. Their lack of industry and enterprise has measurably retarded the growth of the city, but more especially their "section." I am told by a city official that the entire real estate property in the French quarter has decreased in value from fifty to sixty per cent. within the past fifteen years.

Their shops somewhat resemble country stores in the matter of the variety of articles kept. For instance, in a jewelry store the keeper repairs jewelry, sells jewelry, and in addition takes jewelry on pawn and buys old gold and silver. On entering these "jewelry-store-pawnshops" the eye rests upon a large "placard, "Ladies' and children's ears punched a specialty." Next door to one of these mixed shops is a waiter-girl saloon, kept by an ex-committing magistrate, where undoubtedly head-punching is a specialty. A notion store admits a portion of the truth in a sign that articles can be bought "dear or cheap." The second-hand bookstores refused purchasing, a few weeks ago, at any price. They all tell the same story—over-supplied. Their shelves are actually bending beneath the weight of story volumes and even entire libraries, sold by people who have experienced more prosperous days. The works are mainly French, of course, and were sold at about what the postage or transportation cost the owner. Being great novel readers, volume after volume of fiction can here be found, as well as the torn and tattered files of the Parisian story papers. The "young blood," though clinging to his ancestry and the traditions of his fathers, is Americanized to the extent that he cares little for the romance or history of a country he has never seen, yet which he calls his own. So, in a financial strait, he sells the library of his sire to a second-hand dealer, and drops a tear to his memory as he pockets the proceeds and heads for the Royal or St. Charles street to tempt the fickle goddess at his favorite rouge-et-noir, or perhaps to play baccarat in the back room of an "absinthe mill."

There are saloons where absinthe is made a specialty, and which are mainly frequented by absinthe drinkers, who never patronize whisky saloons, as they drink nothing but absinthe, except at meals, when their favorite claret is part of the menu. The sign "Absinthe Saloon" causes the visitor to stop and curiously peer in to see what kind of an establishment it is. But it is to the Frenchman what the "coffee saloon" was to the American years ago when whisky saloons were known by that deceptive title. A few of these landmarks still exist, and coffee and cakes are sold at one end of the rickety counter by a decrepit, veteran-looking woman. On the narrow streets facing the old St. Louis cathedral are little shops resembling an undertaker's, where coffins, wreaths, holy candles, crucifixes from an inch to three feet high, and all imaginery church reliquaries are sold. Holy candles are kept burning as long as the shop remains open, and a quietness prevails which gives the lay place of barter a solemn aspect, in addition to its half weird and mournful appearance and surroundings. The patron is awed into the subjection of removing his hat, bartering is conducted in an undertone and the proper change handed over in a solemn and dignified manner. But the chink of the coin, the high prices paid and occassional misrepresentations no doubt remind the purchaser that, notwithstanding the solemnity of the places, they are of the "earth earthly," and are after the dollar of our daddies.

Adjoining the ancient cathedral is the old state arsenal, where the "flower and pride" of the State were mustered into the Confederate service, many of whom never returned. On the next block is a "blood and thunder" variety theatre, where the chief qualification of an actor is shooting, scalping imaginary Indians and robbing stage banks. As the admission is only ten cents, the place is nightly crowded. A few doors further and the visitor hears, "Eagle bird by chance!" followed by an indistinct w-h-i-r. He knows what it is. But even the roulette man has raised his prices, or rather increased his percentage. Poker rooms are more numerous even than faro banks, and the percentage they take is about on a par with the profit of stopping an express train or the flight of a bank cashier to Canada. In "seven up" each player in the game is charged twenty-five cents an hour. In poker one chip is taken out of each pot when the hand is called. The checks are generally ten cents—sometimes twenty-five cents. At this rate it is easy to figure how, after a night's sitting, each player would retire loser and the "house" the only winner. These "rooms are chiefly patronized by clerks and young men about town, who play small, or as long as possible, on a little money, and are elated with small winnings. Faro and all banking games are a felony under the State law, but tacitly licensed by the city authorities. A prominent official on being asked by your correspondent how the city officials could override a State law, he said: "Well, they don't exactly do that. We give the proprietors of these houses to understand if they will pay $100 or $200 a month, according to the 'standing of their bank,' into the city treasury we will let them run. That money goes to the hospital fund. Might as well do that as to let the police blackmail the gamblers," concluded the official, in a matter of fact way.

A Great Russian Gambler.

Prince Demidoff's gambling exploits have furnished the matter of more than one paragraph to the Parisian chroniqueurs during the last few days. He once played a match at ecarte with Khalil Bey, another inveterate gamester, the stake being £2,000 each game; and it was agreed between the parties that they were to go on playing till one of them had lost a "million" to the other. They played all night in a private room at the Cafe Anglais, Khalil Bey winning £20,000 in the first hour or two; but his luck then turned, and at 9 o'clock next morning the prince had won £6,000. Fatigued with so long a struggle, the players lay down on the sofas in the room for a siesta, and slept till midday, when, after a light breakfast, they sat down to the card table again. They broke off for an hour in the evening for dinner, resumed their game, played through the whole of the second night, and at 11½ next morning Khalil Bey, who was favored by a second run of luck, won the match and pocketed the prince's check for £40,000.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Eleven thousand women voted at the late election in Washington Territory.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Lace dresses will again be worn.

Bridal cakes are frequently kept for 50 or 100 years.

Lace over satin is the favorite bride's dress in New York.

There are 300 female farmers in Dakota, most of them Scandinavians.

The linings for cloaks are of plain satin; quilting is no longer fashionable.

Short velvet and broche mantles in dolman style will be worn in the early spring.

Stripes of all widths will again be worn, but not so fashionably as plaids and checks.

'Tis pity, but 'tis true; the hair is worn higher and higher on the head from week to week.

The cashmere broches brought out this spring are among the prettiest goods of the season.

For the incoming season China silks bid fair to take precedence of foulards and taffetas.

White evening costumes are trimmed with silver or gilt braid, and with white, gray or brown down.

Front draperies must be either very long or very short. Those of medium length are not in style.

Fine turbans, Langtry turbans with gay Scotch plaid satin trimmings and Polish sealskin caps are worn.

Basques for cloth dresses have divergent points trimmed with graduated disks of braid, the largest at the top.

Velvet collars, turned down or standing, are very fashionable. Jabots and gilets of lace are worn with them.

A scarlet velvet bonnet is lined with bronze satin, edged with gold braid and trimmed with dark brown feathers.

Short evening dresses are made very full, and have two loose breadths puffed so that they are no longer than the skirt.

The queen of Holland walks daily on the public streets. She dresses in somber garments, and is accompanied by only one attendant, a lady.

Black is the leading color for hosiery. Cardinal and dark blue are very fashionable. Striped and plaid stockings are quite out of style.

The women in the Turkish harems rarely venture out of doors, and play with pet animals as the little girls do in this country with their dolls.

Mrs. Charles Griffin, of Lowell, made 15,816 buttonholes last year, for which work she received over $300, and did all her housework in addition.

Rug knitting has superseded stocking knitting with middle-class English old ladies of industrial habits. The rugs are of no particular design, and are called Oriental.

Miss Rose McIlvane was recently awarded a $10 prize for bringing the most gentlemen to the Princess Roller Skating rink in Detroit, the number who escorted her to the rink being thirty-eight.

Queen Victoria will not starve this year. She owns Windsor Great park, which contains 14,000 acres and brought in $25,000 last year, and also 500 houses in London, which bring in annual rentals.

Tiny diamond poke bonnets, in which are faces cut of moonstone, with pink tinsel set beneath the translucent stone to give the flesh tints, and diamond toads and tortoises are some quaint fancies for brooches.

One of the fashionable schools of New York has introduced a new thing called slumbrous comeliness, which teaches the young ladies to assume graceful poses in bed, to keep the mouth shut, how not to snore, etc.

One of the richest women in Europe is the unfortunate Charlotte, ex-empress of Mexico, whose personal expenditures are small, while the interest of her large fortune every year is of itself a fortune. She has brothers who will inherit her estates.

A young Spanish artist has lately received $1,000 from a California lady for a painted fan of black silk. The subject is a representation of the language of the fan in three ways: "I hate you," "I like you," "I see you," and is exceedingly clever, as well as delicate in treatment.

New lady's cloths in fine, soft finish come in the new shades of mastic, which are tinted green, rose or heliotrope, or simply putty colored; in reseda green, fawn, golden brown, tan, and pearl shades, and when not simply tailor-stitched the favorite trimmings are steel, silver and gilt braids put on sparingly in tasteful but effective geometric patterns and vermicelli or zigzag lines, or in rows or clustered rows.

Big Pay on the Stage.

"Mr. R. B. Mantell, who receives $400 a week, stands at the head of the list of high-priced actors, if we except Mr. James O'Neill, who not only receives the same salary, but has an interest in the profits of the Monte Christo company," says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*. "Current rumor credits Miss Rose Coghlan, whom Mr. Wallack considers the best leading lady that we have had in America for some years, with a salary of $350 a week for a season of about thirty-five weeks. But it must be remembered that the expense of dresses will call for fully twenty per cent. of this salary. Next on the list put Mr. James H. Barnes, of the Union Square, who gets $250 a week, and at the close of the current season will probably return to England. Miss Jewett left the Union Square, where she had a salary of $150, upon a promise of $300, which she received, I believe, for one or two consecutive weeks. Then she waited until Mr. Stetson gave her a place, but, I think, she now draws $250 from the Union Square treasury. I am told, but I doubt it very much, that there are at least two people who receive the same sum at the Madison Square. Mr. Osmond Tearle receives probably $225, and he might possibly be continued at the same salary for the coming season at Wallack's, but he has not yet decided whether to go starring or to return to England. There may be one or two others getting $200, but, when you come to $150, there are quite a number at that price, among them Mr. Herbert Kelcey, Mr. Parselle and Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and possibly Mr. John Gilbert, but I think the latter gets more. There are a host of people who command from $70 to $125, but more than one who asked $75 at the beginning of the season has offered his services at $25 since, and one actor who had $70 last year offered to go out for $10 and traveling expenses.

Cost of Chinese Ancestor Worship.

C. F. Gordon Cumming says that while this is a subject on which it is extremely difficult to obtain anything like accurate statistics, enough is known to prove that the sums annually expended throughout the empire in connection with offerings to the dead is altogether astounding.

In the first place the eighteen provinces of the empire are divided into 1,620 counties, and it is estimated that in each of these an annual average of $18,000 is given as public charity for the destitute dead, thus making a total of $30,000,000 thus expended at their three annual festivals.

Secondly, the population of 400,000,000 persons may be said to represent 80,000,000 families, each of which expends annually on its own ancestors an average of $1.50, making a total of $120,000,000.

Further calculations of the sums expended in each province for propitiation of Tsien deities and the Foo deities, all on behalf of the dead, run up to a grand total of $150,000,000.

THE JUMPERS OF MAINE.

PECULIARITIES OF AN EXTRAORDINARY PEOPLE.

French Canadians Who Jump into the Air on the Slightest Provocation—Ludicrous Antics.

Probably every drummer of six months' experience on the road has seen or heard of the little travel-worn man who has been selling trusses for nearly a score of years. His territory is the United States, and there is hardly a town of a thousand inhabitants or over in the country that he has not visited again and again. On his return to New York a few days ago a reporter called on him to get the story of some of his experiences. "I have just come from a part of the country that I had never before seen," he said, "and I have now something to talk about that I had always believed was the running-down story of a wound-up drummer. I have often seen Shakers and Quakers, Dunkers and Mormons, Creoles and Oneida people, poor whites and clay-eaters, the funny Dutch of parts of Pennsylvania, and many other sects or classes that differ from the ordinary run of mankind; but as a genuine curiosity of human nature there is nothing to equal the jumping Frenchmen of the Aroostook in the northeastern corner of Maine. I first heard of these people from a traveling man who years ago was on the same route I have just been over. He was driving along one day with a friend, followed by two Frenchman in the rude kind of cutter common to that region. Coming to a little 'thank-you-ma'am,' or rut in the road, which he had not noticed, he was suddenly pitched out of the sleigh head-foremost into the deep snow. He jumped up laughing, but was astonished to see one of the Frenchmen pitch out of his cutter in precisely the same way and jump up laughing, as he had done. It was a plain case of mimicry and he was more puzzled than ever when the Frenchmen rode by with scowls on their faces. This was a common kind of incident in the life of the Frenchman and he could not have restrained himself had his life depended upon his not following exactly the action of my surprised friend

"The Aroostook county and the adjacent parts of Canada have a population made up largely of Frenchmen, and about one in every four is an imitator, or 'jumper,' as he is generally called. It is believed that there is no such peculiarity known in any other part of the world, and no one has yet given a satisfactory explanation of the queer condition of the nerves of these people; for it it undoubtedly a nervous affection. I saw and heard of many curious antics of jumping Frenchmen. A large number of the loggers in the great lumber districts of Northern Maine are Canadian Frenchmen or half-breeds, and a good proportion of these are jumpers. While several of the loggers were at supper seated around a long table the opportunity was taken advantage of to show their peculiarity. The visitors slipped into the room quietly and one of them pointed his forefinger to a spot on the ceiling and hoarsely whispered 'Sh-h-h' so it could be heard by all. In an instant nearly every Frenchman dropped his knife, jumped to his feet and in exactly the same attitude pointed to the spot on the ceiling and cried 'Sh-h-h,' in the same rough, mysterious way. The sight of all these tough-looking men acting like so many dummies on wires was ludicrous enough, and it was almost impossible to keep from laughing. The effect wore off in a moment and the Frenchmen sat down again, glaring at the intruders for interrupting their meal. This is only one of a thousand funny things that might be told of these same jumpers. As a general thing the jumpers take the joke pleasantly; but it sometimes makes him surly and quarrelsome. Jumping Frenchmen love to tease each other, and at any of their gatherings there are always many pranks played, often with serious consequences. Sometimes when friends are talking a miscl ief-maker will saunter up, slap one of them on the shoulder and cry out 'Hit him,' or something of the kind, and leave the friends to settle the matter, for something is bound to happen. Usually the jumper obeys the command to the letter and strikes out in a way that would do credit to a prize-fighter. If his friend gets knocked down it is nobody's fault but the one who started the mischief, for the poor Frenchman could not help doing as he was told. He would hit his mother or a stone wall as soon as he would anything else. More often, however, the effect of startling a jumping Frenchman is comical but harmless. When he gets a sudden start the impulse is to leap into the air. He then utters a low, almost plaintive cry, throws his hands up and makes a bound that is sometimes worthy of record as a high jump. No particular harm is done, but the jumper is left pale and trembling for a few moments and then forgets all about it and is ready to be jumped again and again for the most trivial reasons. Of course, if he is on his guard he is no more susceptible to jumping than other people.

"The women are little if any less likely to be jumped than the men. To see a small, dumpy Frenchwoman trying to get into the air would make a high-bench judge laugh. They are almost useless as servants. A dish of hot soup would be thrown anywhere, even on the traditional bald head, on the slightest provocation. The general tendency of those affected, as I have said, is to jump; but there are almost as many peculiarities as there are people. A sneeze will startle one into a violent fit of sneezing and sniffing. A jumping Frenchman who could not speak a word of any language but his own (a kind of patois, by the way) has been known to repeat a single-breath English sentence sentence word for word, including intonation and gesture, on being suddenly startled by the one saying it. In the little town of Caribou I saw a jumper who was really a remarkable checker player. A traveling man of considerable reputation in that line was playing with him, and the game had been brought to a point at which a single move gave it to the Frenchman. His opponent, seeing that he would be beaten, uttered a sudden cry of alarm, which produced the desired effect, for the Frenchman turned pale and instantly threw board and pieces across the room. It is actually dangerous at times to be among jumping Frenchmen, for they are not responsible for what they do and their freaks are likely to be as harmful as they are ludicrous.

"I was unable to learn anything about the history of these queer people, but have no doubt some of the physicians of Houlton, Caribou or Fort Fairfield could tell something of the nature of their affection. The climate and their rude, dirty ways have been suggested, and some say intermarriage has had something to do with the matter. Others believe that the peculiarity is an inheritance which has been developed without check until it has become general. At any rate the Aroostook and the near-by part of the provinces is probably the home of the jumping Frenchman."—*New York World.*

The largest potato starch factory in the world is at Caribou, Me. Its capacity is from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels.

A Clear Voice.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few doses speedily cured his niece of severe hoarseness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

In Morocco schools the Koran only is taught, and the pedagogue receives fifteen cents a month for teaching it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared in the most careful manner by men fully conversant with all the details of practical pharmacy. The combination and proportion of sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, yellow dock, and other remedial agents, is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and unknown to other medicines, thus giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla strength and curative power surpassing every other preparation.

"This certifies that Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with perfect success in our family for canker in the stomach and impure blood. I consider my little one entirely cured, and shall continue its use as a family medicine."—MRS. F. E. BURTON, Somerville, Mass.

Purifies the Blood

"I was for some time troubled with boils, having several of them at a time. After enduring about all I could bear, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Four or five bottles entirely cured me, and I have had no symptoms of the return of the boils. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all like afflicted.—E. N. NIGHTINGALE, Quincy, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Strengthens the System

"For three months I was confined to the house with kidney and liver disease. I was very much run down, with no appetite and had a cough. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to gain. Now I am so that I can do a good deal of work. I have much faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. T. F. REYNOLDS, Fleming, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Italian Convict Prisons.

A convict on his arrival at the prisons on the Poma islands in the bay of Naples first performs his prison toilet. He is shaved and cropped, dressed in a coarse shirt, and brown and yellow striped jacket of coarse worsted, and trousers of the same. Bound to his waist is a leather belt, to which is attached a new chain weighing eight pounds, which is also screwed fast to a ring round the ankle. A square woolen cap without brim—red if its wearer is condemded for a number of years, and green if for life, completes the outfit. The prisoner is then placed in solitary confinement for a month, after the lapse of which he is chained to another convict, and becomes a member of the third category for six months. Should he behave well, he then advances into the second category, and his chain is exchanged for one of only four and a half pounds' weight, but he is still coupled with another felon. He remains in this second category, if not sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, for two years; otherwise he remains there for three years. In none of these categories is any labor performed, or only exceptionally, by a convict of the second category. Hard labor is considered not a punishment, but a reward.

War Sign of the Sabre Cuts.

When the formal declaration of war by France reached Berlin in July, 1870, Count Bismarck was staying for a few days at Varzin. The news was communicated to him by telegram, which was put into his hands just as he was returning from a drive. He at once sprang into his carriage to go to the railway station, and on his way through the village of Wussow he saw the parish minister standing at the door of his manse. "I said nothing to him," ejaculated Bismarck in relating the story long afterward to some friends, "but just made a sign as of two sabre cuts crosswise, and he quite understood."

It Should be Generally Known

that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections, or settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

HORSESHOES made entirely out of the horns of sheep, have been successfully tried in France.

Pile Tumors

when neglected or improperly treated often degenerate into cancer. Fly our new and improved treatment without knife, caustic or ligature, we cure the worst cases in ten to thirty days. Pamphlet, references and terms, three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BARBERS should reside in an-next districts.

Marvelous Cure Chronic Rheumatism.

Abraham Hynes, of 449 25th St., New York, suffered for four years; was helpless; had to be lifted in and out of bed; took one box Rev. Dr. Samuel Covel's Rheumatic Pills and was perfectly cured. All druggists, 50 cents. Sent by mail. C. H. Covel, 288 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR the first time on record an appropriation bill has been approved by telegraph.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

FROGS, snakes and lizards live and thrive at elevations of 15,000 feet.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c Liquid, 25c.

Don't say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supersedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists, 60 cents by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have had Catarrh in head and nostrils for ten years so bad that there were great sores in my nose, and one place was eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work, but I am still using it. My nose and head is well. I feel like another man.—Chas. S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

Ely Bros.—I have been afflicted with Catarrh. I purchased a bottle of your Cream Balm. It has effected a complete cure.—H. C. Abbot, 97 Grant Ave., Allegheny City, Pa.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

Thousands Upon Thousands.

The proprietor of the world-renowned Carboline—the natural Hair Restorer—never put up less than 1,000 gallons at a time. This gives but an idea of its immense demand.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgts.

Lovers of Music, see Adv. E. N. Heath.

OF the 176 varieties of snakes in the United States only twenty-two are poisonous.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot.

Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

WISCONSIN is coming to be counted one of the tobacco-growing States.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

13 TRADE RED STAR MARK

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Preparing Land for Grass.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes:

"Where land is intended to be seeded down, whether in connection with a grain crop or without, it should receive extra attention in order to favor the increased demand of the double crop of the grain and the forage plant, or the latter if sown alone so as to secure not only a good catch and a good start, but to continue the growth and sustain the plant during the drought which seldom fails to occur. In this way a fair to good crop is realized the same season if grown without an accompanying grain crop, with the prospect of an increased yield the following season, to be further kept up with manure, which, if properly applied will suffer no loss on grass lands, the network of roots which forms the sod appropriating all, time in such case being allowed for this. Further, a good cover of grass will prevent the rays of the sun and the drying winds from getting access to the ground, and will hold the dew and the moisture of rain longer. The main loss of moisture is what the plants themselves take from the soil, and the greater the quantity the better, as it is a measure of the growth of the crop. This measure applies to the roots of the plant as well, which penetrate deeply if favored by culture, and this culture, deep and mellow, is necessary, when it is considered what an amount of water grass takes from the soil, the process going on during the entire season, from early spring till late fall, the grains occupying but half that time. Deep culture is therefore of more importance in growing a grass crop than one of grain. As in our droughty climate we do not obtain the requisite amount of moisture from the air, we must seek for it in the ground, and only in its depth can it be obtained. In this way heavy crops and a good sod are secured, the sod when turned down, still further benefiting the land by introducing vegetable matter, which distributed through it is one of the best means of favoring moisture. This prepares the ground not only for further growing grass or clover, or any other forage crop, but in a superior manner grain, including wheat, if the soil is composed largely of clay.

"The growing of sod, as is well known to good farmers, is one of the principal means of improving land, as the dairy regions have long since shown in this country and grazing in England. Badly reduced land has been renovated and made profitably productive in the clay loams of Central New York by a single two years' course of clover aided only by plaster, good yield of hay being realized at the same time. So, with a fair set of grass—which can be obtained on worn-out land only by early sowing on winter grain, in the spring or, better, on land prepared in autumn without the grain—a good sod has been secured in a few years by the use of mineral manures adapted to the land. The value of the fertilizers was realized in the crops grown, while the main benefit—vegetable matter in the soil—was secured in the sod, where farm manure was wanting. But all this must be preceded by a good preparation of the soil, comminuting and deeply working it, which will tell in future years in its favor, just as bad treatment will still further reduce it."

Farm and Garden Notes.

See that the milch cows have plenty of clean, fresh water to drink. In cold days they are liable to do with too little.

The noon meal for working horses should be principally grain. It can be quickly eaten, and will not disturb the stomach.

The farm-yard without a good feeding rack or racks is not complete. Hay is worth more to sell than to waste by careless feeding in the open yard.

A Connecticut farmer whose cows had become accustomed to the barbed-wire fence, wishing to part off a piece of his mowing, did it with twine, and the cows didn't try to break through.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable quarters, and specially treated with medicine and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

Here is a somewhat remarkable experience in growing Lima beans: A man poled them with common four-foot laths, driven one foot into the ground, and when the vines had climbed the three-foot poles they were pinched back. Result, more and earlier beans than ever before.

The Illinois Horticultural society denounces the practice of ringing orchard trees to produce earlier bearing, except in thick-planted orchards, where the final intention is to take out alternate trees. In this case the trees to come out may be profitably forced into early bearing.

In sowing grass seed, it was said that herds-grass and redtop should not be sowed together, for the time of cutting is different. But herds-grass, according to the experience of a great many, is more suitable for feeding purposes after the seed has begun to form. Redtop should be cut in the blossom.

A supply of lime and gravel should be kept in the hen house during they winter. A good deal of small gravel will be eaten by fowls, the stones in their gizzards helping to grind the food and make it more digestible. The lime is best given in the shape of oyster or clam shells slightly burned and then pounded into fine pieces.

In a state of nature the core and seeds are the most important parts of the apple. But for use by man core and seeds are superfluous. Some of our best are nearly cordless, and have only two or three small seeds enveloped in so thin a husk that they do not inconvenience the eater, but nurserymen who wish vigorous stocks set apple seeds from cider apples, which generally have cores that reach nearly to the skin.

A dead tree in a woodlot is certainly growing no better. It is a cumberer of the ground, and should be removed without delay. If dead wood were cut out and its proceeds used in planting young trees, the woodlot would grow more valuable, and perhaps become as productive as any part of the farm. The interest on timber rotting down without benefit to any one is an important consideration for farmers who complain of bad times.

Whether it will pay better to fatten fine or coarse-wooled sheep depends upon circumstances. The fine wools have most valuable pelts, but they are generally more dainty feeders, and require greater care. The carcass of the coarse-wooled sheep is more valuable, as it is this class which is generally purchased for shipment to England, where it brings higher prices than the best mutton will sell for in this country. We cannot afford to export poor mutton, as this is nearly as dear here as in foreign markets.

The failures in farming occasionally come from laziness, but where they do the failure is sudden and decisive. On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of farmers work hard from one year's end to another, accumulating little or nothing beyond their living, and often a poor one at that. In these cases the failure is due to misdirected labor, of which there is probably more in farming than in any other occupation. The truth is, that without being recognized as such, farming is a trade, and to be successful in it the worker must learn it as he would any other.

When the ground around a pigpen is thoroughly underdrained, as it should be, bare earth makes the best and certainly the most desirable floor. A fresh supply of loose earth should be thrown in twice a year, and removed as manure whenever it becomes rich enough. On no account should a plank floor be laid within a few inches of the ground. The space beneath will soon become a harbor for rats. If a plank floor is desired, make it at least two feet from the ground and leave it open so that cats and dogs can get in to destroy vermin.

Every farmer should know how to graft. If able to do the work himself it will be attended to, while if a professional grafter is employed it will almost certainly be neglected. Almost all old orchards have many trees whose value would be greatly increased by changing their varieties. In grafting very old trees set scions of varieties that naturally run too much to wood rather than to fruit. The Northern Spy in apples is one of these varieties, and will produce fruit more quickly when grafted on a tree past its prime than on one that is young and thrifty.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Good flavoring for sauces is made by putting half an ounce of watercress seed into one quart of vinegar. The seed should be crushed before putting it in, and it will then be soon ready for use. Celery vinegar is made in the same way.

Prunes are so often cooked haphazzard that they are not relished. It is well to have a definite recipe for them, as they are necessarily often used for the children's tea when richer preserves are excluded. Put one pound of prunes in a stewpan with water enough to cover them, a large cup of sugar, three cloves and a stick of cinnamon; simmer until the fruit is quite soft.

If flannel dresses of the children are soiled, and at all greasy, add borax to the water in which they are washed. Dissolve a large teaspoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water, put about a third of it in the first suds in which the garment is to be washed, another third in the next water, and the rest of it in the rinsing water; shake the garments thoroughly before hanging them up to dry.

The best cement for mending broken dishes is white lead. It is better than all the advertised cements. With a bit of stick spread the paint, which must have plenty of oil in it, smoothly on each piece, press them tightly together, and, if necessary, tie them in place, wiping away all paint which oozes out. They must stand for months or a year to harden, but at the end of that time they are as hard as if they had never been broken.

Potato pudding is a pleasant dessert made in this way: One pound of mashed potatoes, one quarter of a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar stirred to a cream; add the potatoes, the beaten yolks of four eggs and a pint of milk. Beat the mixture until very light; flavor with the grated rind of half a lemon; stir in the whites of the eggs, which have been beaten to a stiff froth; put into a buttered pudding dish, and bake half an hour. It may be eaten hot or cold.

A good beefsteak pie is made of two pounds of steak and one calf's kidney, one small onion and four sprigs of parsely finely chopped; one teaspoonful of thyme, marjoram and celery, salt, with white pepper and salt to taste. Mix the seasoning together. Cut the steak and kidney in small pieces. Line a well buttered dish with paste; put in a layer of meat; sprinkle with the seasoning until all is used. Cover the top with paste, glaze with milk, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a-half.

The great number of uses to which kerosene may be applied are daily multiplying. It not only lights our homes with great brilliancy and very cheaply, but a friend of the writer, who has just had a new house made ready for occupancy, and was unable on account of the extreme cold to use water for cleaning windows, has found that a cloth dipped in kerosene and rubbed quickly over the glass, followed by a dry cloth or a piece of chamois, not only removes all the spots, but gives them a polish like plate-glass. The same is also true of mirrors. We have long known that it was valuable for polishing varnished furniture, and we have tested its efficacy in relieving severe rheumatic pains, so we shall cease to wonder at its astonishing adaptability to many other human wants. The supply seems exhaustless; so for the present we need have no fears of its running short.

Pen Paralysis.

Many stenographers and persons who make their living by constant use of the pen or pencil, are afflicted with pen paralysis; and, although, as a general thing this trouble can be cured by a few months' rest, some of those writers afflicted with it never recover. Nobody knows the strain of incessant penmanship upon the muscles and nerves of the hand and wrist better, or indeed as well, as those who pass through a daily experience of that nature.

Telegraph operators are likewise afflicted with paralysis of the same muscles. A *Times* reporter had a conversation recently with a first-class operator, and he asked this question:

"I understand that first-class telegraphers are the only ones who get telegraphers' paralysis; why don't the second and third-rate operators get it?"

"Because," replied the Morse man, "a good operator is paid a good salary, and is consequently kept constantly working at the board, while a second or third rate man has many resting spells, which allow him to stretch his arms, and thus escape paralysis. Many men who have been working for the company for years, and were getting good wages, have been compelled to give up their lucrative employment by telegraphers' paralysis. You notice it first in the muscle of your arm, which becomes numb after a hard day's work, and within six months after the first shock the stoutest operator will succumb. This paralysis, however, does not destroy the use of your arms and fingers entirely, but while you are able to lift and handle objects of any considerable size, you will not be able to button your coat or suspenders."

"Don't that account for some of the mistakes made in telegraphing?"

"Yes, indeed. Many mistakes in telegraphing, charged at first to defects in the machinery, have been traced to paralysis in the operator, because it soon becomes evident that the operator has lost his sense of touch. You see, the slightest pressure on the key over what is required will produce another letter than the one intended by the operator, and so it soon comes about that what the unfortunate operator at first attributes to overwork finally comes to be an evident loss of sensitiveness of touch. This usually occurs from six to eight years after an operator has been working steadily as a first class man."—*Hartford Times.*

Danbing the Flunkeys.

The late John Heneage Jesse, the well known author, had an aversion, amounting to a positive 'phobia for the British Jeames. He has been known to stand in St. James' street on a drawing room day, at the edge of the curb, and with the end of his stick, which he dipped into the road puddle, daub the immaculate stooking of the passing flunkeys, who, as he well knew, dare not move from their stations, accompanying the act with much opprobrious language.—*Every Other Saturday.*

He that sympathizes in all the happiness, and he that is warned by the folly of others has attained the soundest wisdom.

IN THE FRENCH QUARTER.

HOW THE CREOLES LIVE IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Their Outward Customs—A Visit to the Creole Shops in New Orleans—Absinthe Saloons.

A correspondent of the New York *Telegram*, writing from New Orleans, says: The first object of interest the Northman or the wise visitor from the East asks to be shown is the "French quarter," and a great many have taken rooms in that antiquated portion of the city, under the hallucination that they will learn French purely by absorption. But there are no people more exclusive than the Creoles, even to the lodging-house keepers, who let rooms as a regular business and never invite you to become one of the family. They naturally suppose that you have your own circle of acquaintances and friends, and that you do not amount to much if you do not.

The visitor only sees the outward customs of Creole life, just as he views the quaint dwellings and curiosity shops of the "native foreigners" who refuse to become Americanized, even to the extent of learning our language. Their lack of industry and enterprise has measurably retarded the growth of the city, but more especially their "section." I am told by a city official that the entire real estate property in the French quarter has decreased in value from fifty to sixty per cent. within the past fifteen years.

Their shops somewhat resemble country stores in the matter of the variety of articles kept. For instance, in a jewelry store the keeper repairs jewelry, sells jewelry, and in addition takes jewelry on pawn and buys old gold and silver. On entering these "jewelry-store-pawnshops" the eye rests upon a large "placard, "Ladies' and children's ears punched a specialty." Next door to one of these mixed shops is a waiter-girl saloon, kept by an ex-committing magistrate, where undoubtedly head-punching is a specialty. A notion store admits a portion of the truth in a sign that articles can be bought "dear or cheap." The second-hand bookstores refused purchasing, a few weeks ago, at any price. They all tell the same story—over-supplied. Their shelves are actually bending beneath the weight of story volumes and even entire libraries, sold by people who have experienced more prosperous days. The works are mainly French, of course, and were sold at about what the postage or transportation cost the owner. Being great novel readers, volume after volume of fiction can here be found, as well as the torn and tattered files of the Parisian story papers. The "young blood," though clinging to his ancestry and the traditions of his fathers, is Americanized to the extent that he cares little for the romance or history of a country he has never seen, yet which he calls his own. So, in a financial strait, he sells the library of his sire to a second-hand dealer, and drops a tear to his memory as he pockets the proceeds and heads for the Royal or St. Charles street to tempt the fickle goddess at his favorite rouge-et-noir, or perhaps to play baccarat in the back room of an "absinthe mill."

There are saloons where absinthe is made a specialty, and which are mainly frequented by absinthe drinkers, who never patronize whisky saloons, as they drink nothing but absinthe, except at meals, when their favorite claret is part of the menu. The sign "Absinthe Saloon" causes the visitor to stop and curiously peer in to see what kind of an establishment it is. But it is to the Frenchman what the "coffee saloon" was to the American years ago when whisky saloons were known by that deceptive title. A few of these landmarks still exist, and coffee and cakes are sold at one end of the rickety counter by a decrepit, veteran-looking woman. On the narrow streets facing the old St. Louis cathedral are little shops resembling an undertaker's, where coffins, wreaths, holy candles, crucifixes from an inch to three feet high, and all imaginery church reliquaries are sold. Holy candles are kept burning as long as the shop remains open, and a quietness prevails which gives the lay place of barter a solemn aspect, in addition to its half weird and mournful appearance and surroundings. The patron is awed into the subjection of removing his hat, bartering is conducted in an undertone and the proper change handed over in a solemn and dignified manner. But the chink of the coin, the high prices paid and occassional misrepresentations no doubt remind the purchaser that, notwithstanding the solemnity of the places, they are of the "earth earthly," and are after the dollar of our daddies.

Adjoining the ancient cathedral is the old state arsenal, where the "flower and pride" of the State were mustered into the Confederate service, many of whom never returned. On the next block is a "blood and thunder" variety theatre, where the chief qualification of an actor is shooting, scalping imaginary Indians and robbing stage banks. As the admission is only ten cents, the place is nightly crowded. A few doors further and the visitor hears, "Eagle bird by chance!" followed by an indistinct w-h-i-r. He knows what it is. But even the roulette man has raised his prices, or rather increased his percentage. Poker rooms are more numerous even than faro banks, and the percentage they take is about on a par with the profit of stopping an express train or the flight of a bank cashier to Canada. In "seven up" each player in the game is charged twenty-five cents an hour. In poker one chip is taken out of each pot when the hand is called. The checks are generally ten cents—sometimes twenty-five cents. At this rate it is easy to figure how, after a night's sitting, each player would retire loser and the "house" the only winner. These "rooms are chiefly patronized by clerks and young men about town, who play small, or as long as possible, on a little money, and are elated with small winnings. Faro and all banking games are a felony under the State law, but tacitly licensed by the city authorities. A prominent official on being asked by your correspondent how the city officials could override a State law, he said: "Well, they don't exactly do that. We give the proprietors of these houses to understand if they will pay $100 or $200 a month, according to the 'standing of their bank,' into the city treasury we will let them run. That money goes to the hospital fund. Might as well do that as to let the police blackmail the gamblers," concluded the official, in a matter of fact way.

A Great Russian Gambler.

Prince Demidoff's gambling exploits have furnished the matter of more than one paragraph to the Parisian chroniqueurs during the last few days. He once played a match at ecarte with Khalil Bey, another inveterate gamester, the stake being £2,000 each game; and it was agreed between the parties that they were to go on playing till one of them had lost a "million" to the other. They played all night in a private room at the Cafe Anglais, Khalil Bey winning £20,000 in the first hour or two; but his luck then turned, and at 9 o'clock next morning the prince had won £6,000. Fatigued with so long a struggle, the players lay down on the sofas in the room for a siesta, and slept till midday, when, after a light breakfast, they sat down to the card table again. They broke off for an hour in the evening for dinner, resumed their game, played through the whole of the second night, and at 11½ next morning Khalil Bey, who was favored by a second run of luck, won the match and pocketed the prince's check for £40,000.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Eleven thousand women voted at the late election in Washington Territory.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Lace dresses will again be worn.

Bridal cakes are frequently kept for 50 or 100 years.

Lace over satin is the favorite bride's dress in New York.

There are 300 female farmers in Dakota, most of them Scandinavians.

The linings for cloaks are of plain satin; quilting is no longer fashionable.

Short velvet and broche mantles in dolman style will be worn in the early spring.

Stripes of all widths will again be worn, but not so fashionably as plaids and checks.

'Tis pity, but 'tis true; the hair is worn higher and higher on the head from week to week.

The cashmere broches brought out this spring are among the prettiest goods of the season.

For the incoming season China silks bid fair to take precedence of foulards and taffetas.

White evening costumes are trimmed with silver or gilt braid, and with white, gray or brown down.

Front draperies must be either very long or very short. Those of medium length are not in style.

Fine turbans, Langtry turbans with gay Scotch plaid satin trimmings and Polish sealskin caps are worn.

Basques for cloth dresses have divergent points trimmed with graduated disks of braid, the largest at the top.

Velvet collars, turned down or standing, are very fashionable. Jabots and gilets of lace are worn with them.

A scarlet velvet bonnet is lined with bronze satin, edged with gold braid and trimmed with dark brown feathers.

Short evening dresses are made very full, and have two loose breadths puffed so that they are no longer than the skirt.

The queen of Holland walks daily on the public streets. She dresses in somber garments, and is accompanied by only one attendant, a lady.

Black is the leading color for hosiery. Cardinal and dark blue are very fashionable. Striped and plaid stockings are quite out of style.

The women in the Turkish harems rarely venture out of doors, and play with pet animals as the little girls do in this country with their dolls.

Mrs. Charles Griffin, of Lowell, made 15,816 buttonholes last year, for which work she received over $300, and did all her housework in addition.

Rug knitting has superseded stocking knitting with middle-class English old ladies of industrial habits. The rugs are of no particular design, and are called Oriental.

Miss Rose McIlvane was recently awarded a $10 prize for bringing the most gentlemen to the Princess Roller Skating rink in Detroit, the number who escorted her to the rink being thirty-eight.

Queen Victoria will not starve this year. She owns Windsor Great park, which contains 14,000 acres and brought in $25,000 last year, and also 500 houses in London, which bring in annual rentals.

Tiny diamond poke bonnets, in which are faces cut of moonstone, with pink tinsel set beneath the translucent stone to give the flesh tints, and diamond toads and tortoises are some quaint fancies for brooches.

One of the fashionable schools of New York has introduced a new thing called slumbrous loneliness, which teaches the young ladies to assume graceful poses in bed, to keep the mouth shut, how not to snore, etc.

One of the richest women in Europe is the unfortunate Charlotte, ex-empress of Mexico, whose personal expenditures are small, while the interest of her large fortune every year is of itself a fortune. She has brothers who will inherit her estates.

A young Spanish artist has lately received $1,000 from a California lady for a painted fan of black silk. The subject is a representation of the language of the fan in three ways: "I hate you," "I like you," "I see you," and is exceedingly clever, as well as delicate in treatment.

New lady's cloths in fine, soft finish come in the new shades of mastic, which are tinted green, rose or heliotrope, or simply putty colored; in reseda green, fawn, golden brown, tan, and pearl shades, and when not simply tailor-stitched the favorite trimmings are steel, silver and gilt braids put on sparingly in tasteful but effective geometric patterns and vermicelli or zigzag lines, or in rows or clustered rows.

Big Pay on the Stage.

"Mr. R. B. Mantell, who receives $400 a week, stands at the head of the list of high-priced actors, if we except Mr. James O'Neill, who not only receives the same salary, but has an interest in the profits of the Monte Christo company," says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press*. "Current rumor credits Miss Rose Coghlan, whom Mr. Wallack considers the best leading lady that we have had in America for some years, with a salary of $350 a week for a season of about thirty-five weeks. But it must be remembered that the expense of dresses will call for fully twenty per cent. of this salary. Next on the list put Mr. James H. Barnes, of the Union Square, who gets $250 a week, and at the close of the current season will probably return to England. Miss Jewett left the Union Square, where she had a salary of $150, upon a promise of $300, which she received, I believe, for one or two consecutive weeks. Then she waited until Mr. Stetson gave her a place, but, I think, she now draws $250 from the Union Square treasury. I am told, but I doubt it very much, that there are at least two people who receive the same sum at the Madison Square. Mr. Osmond Tearle receives probably $225, and he might possibly be continued at the same salary for the coming season at Wallack's, but he has not yet decided whether to go starring or to return to England. There may be one or two others getting $200, but, when you come to $150, there are quite a number at that price, among them Mr. Herbert Kelcey, Mr. Parselle and Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and possibly Mr. John Gilbert, but I think the latter gets more. There are a host of people who command from $70 to $125, but more than one who asked $75 at the beginning of the season has offered his services at $25 since, and one actor who had $70 last year offered to go out for $10 and traveling expenses.

Cost of Chinese Ancestor Worship.

C. F. Gordon Cumming says that while this is a subject on which it is extremely difficult to obtain anything like accurate statistics, enough is known to prove that the sums annually expended throughout the empire in connection with offerings to the dead is altogether astounding.

In the first place the eighteen provinces of the empire are divided into 1,620 counties, and it is estimated that in each of these an annual average of $18,000 is given as public charity for the destitute dead, thus making a total of $30,000,000 thus expended at their three annual festivals.

Secondly, the population of 400,000,000 persons may be said to represent 80,000,000 families, each of which expends annually on its own ancestors an average of $1.50, making a total of $120,000,000.

Further calculations of the sums expended in each province for propitiation of Tsien deities and the Foo deities, all on behalf of the dead, run up to a grand total of $160,000,000.

THE JUMPERS OF MAINE.

PECULIARITIES OF AN EXTRAORDINARY PEOPLE.

French Canadians Who Jump into the Air on the Slightest Provocation—Ludicrous Antics.

Probably every drummer of six months' experience on the road has seen or heard of the little travel-worn man who has been selling trusses for nearly a score of years. His territory is the United States, and there is hardly a town of a thousand inhabitants or over in the country that he has not visited again and again. On his return to New York a few days ago a reporter called on him to get the story of some of his experiences. "I have just come from a part of the country that I had never before seen," he said, "and I have now something to talk about that I had always believed was the running-down story of a wound-up drummer. I have often seen Shakers and Quakers, Dunkers and Mormons, Creoles and Oneida people, poor whites and clay-eaters, the funny Dutch of parts of Pennsylvania, and many other sects or classes that differ from the ordinary run of mankind; but as a genuine curiosity of human nature there is nothing to equal the jumping Frenchmen of the Aroostook in the northeastern corner of Maine. I first heard of these people from a traveling man who years ago was on the same route I have just been over. He was driving along one day with a friend, followed by two Frenchman in the rude kind of cutter common to that region. Coming to a little 'thank-you-ma'am,' or rut in the road, which he had not noticed, he was suddenly pitched out of the sleigh headforemost into the deep snow. He jumped up laughing, but was astonished to see one of the Frenchmen pitch out of his cutter in precisely the same way and jump up laughing, as he had done. It was a plain case of mimicry and he was more puzzled than ever when the Frenchmen rode by with scowls on their faces. This was a common kind of incident in the life of the Frenchman and he could not have restrained himself had his life depended upon his not following exactly the action of my surprised friend.

"The Aroostook county and the adjacent parts of Canada have a population made up largely of Frenchmen, and about one in every four is an imitator, or 'jumper,' as he is generally called. It is believed that there is no such peculiarity known in any other part of the world, and no one has yet given a satisfactory explanation of the queer condition of the nerves of these people; for it it undoubtedly a nervous affection. I saw and heard of many curious antics of jumping Frenchmen. A large number of the loggers in the great lumber districts of Northern Maine are Canadian Frenchmen or half-breeds, and a good proportion of these are jumpers. While several of the loggers were at supper seated around a long table the opportunity was taken advantage of to show their peculiarity. The visitors slipped into the room quietly and one of them pointed his forefinger to a spot on the ceiling and hoarsely whispered 'Sh-h-h' so it could be heard by all. In an instant nearly every Frenchman dropped his knife, jumped to his feet and in exactly the same attitude pointed to the spot on the ceiling and cried 'Sh-h-h,' in the same rough, mysterious way. The sight of all these tough-looking men acting like so many dummies on wires was ludicrous enough, and it was almost impossible to keep from laughing. The effect wore off in a moment and the Frenchmen sat down again, glaring at the intruders for interrupting their meal. This is only one of a thousand funny things that might be told of these same jumpers. As a general thing the jumpers take the joke pleasantly; but it sometimes makes him surly and quarrelsome. Jumping Frenchmen love to tease each other, and at any of their gatherings there are always many pranks played, often with serious consequences. Sometimes when friends are talking a miscief-maker will saunter up, slap one of them on the shoulder and cry out 'Hit him,' or something of the kind, and leave the friends to settle the matter, for something is bound to happen. Usually the jumper obeys the command to the letter and strikes out in a way that would do credit to a prize-fighter. If his friend gets knocked down it is nobody's fault but the one who started the mischief, for the poor Frenchman could not help doing as he was told. He would hit his mother or a stone wall as soon as he would anything else. More often, however, the effect of startling a jumping Frenchman is comical but harmless. When he gets a sudden start the impulse is to leap into the air. He then utters a low, almost plaintive cry, throws his hands up and makes a bound that is sometimes worthy of record as a high jump. No particular harm is done, but the jumper is left pale and trembling for a few moments and then forgets all about it and is ready to be jumped again and again for the most trivial reasons. Of course, if he is on his guard he is no more susceptible to jumping than other people.

"The women are little if any less likely to be jumped than the men. To see a small, dumpy Frenchwoman trying to get into the air would make a high-bench judge laugh. They are almost useless as servants. A dish of hot soup would be thrown anywhere, even on the traditional bald head, on the slightest provocation. The general tendency of those affected, as I have said, is to jump; but there are almost as many peculiarities as there are people. A sneeze will startle one into a violent fit of sneezing and sniffing. A jumping Frenchman who could not speak a word of any language but his own (a kind of patois, by the way) has been known to repeat a single-breath English sentence sentence word for word, including intonation and gesture, on being suddenly startled by the one saying it. In the little town of Caribou I saw a jumper who was really a remarkable checker player. A traveling man of considerable reputation in that line was playing with him, and the game had been brought to a point at which a single move gave it to the Frenchman. His opponent, seeing that he would be beaten, uttered a sudden cry of alarm, which produced the desired effect, for the Frenchman turned pale and instantly threw board and pieces across the room. It is actually dangerous at times to be among jumping Frenchmen, for they are not responsible for what they do and their freaks are likely to be as harmful as they are ludicrous.

"I was unable to learn anything about the history of these queer people, but have no doubt some of the physicians of Houlton, Caribou or Fort Fairfield could tell something of the nature of their affection. The climate and their rude, dirty ways have been suggested, and some say intermarriage has had something to do with the matter. Others believe that the peculiarity is an inheritance which has been developed without check until it has become general. At any rate the Aroostook and the near-by part of the provinces is probably the home of the jumping Frenchman."—*New York World.*

The largest potato starch factory in the world is at Caribou, Me. Its capacity is from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels.

A Clear Voice.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few doses speedily cured his niece of severe hoarseness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

In Morocco schools the Koran only is taught, and the pedagogue receives fifteen cents a month for teaching it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared in the most careful manner by men fully conversant with all the details of practical pharmacy. The combination and proportion of sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, yellow dock, and other remedial agents, is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and unknown to other medicines, thus giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla strength and curative power surpassing every other preparation.

"This certifies that Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with perfect success in our family for canker in the stomach and impure blood. I consider my little one entirely cured, and shall continue its use as a family medicine."—MRS. F. E. BURTON, Somerville, Mass.

Purifies the Blood

"I was for some time troubled with boils, having several of them at a time. After enduring about all I could bear, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Four or five bottles entirely cured me, and I have had no symptoms of the return of the boils. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all like afflicted.—E. N. NIGHTINGALE, Quincy, Mass.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Italian Convict Prisons.

A convict on his arrival at the prisons on the Poma islands in the bay of Naples first performs his prison toilet. He is shaved and cropped, dressed in a coarse shirt, and brown and yellow striped jacket of coarse worsted, and trousers of the same. Bound to his waist is a leather belt, to which is attached a new chain weighing eight pounds, which is also screwed fast to a ring round the ankle. A square woolen cap without brim—red if its wearer is condemned for a number of years, and green if for life, completes the outfit. The prisoner is then placed in solitary confinement for a month, after the lapse of which he is chained to another convict, and becomes a member of the third category for six months. Should he behave well, he then advances into the second category, and his chain is exchanged for one of only four and a half pounds' weight, but he is still coupled with another felon. He remains in this second category, if not sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, for two years; otherwise he remains there for three years. In none of these categories is any labor performed, or only exceptionally, by a convict of the second category. Hard labor is considered not a punishment, but a reward.

War Sign of the Sabre Cuts.

When the formal declaration of war by France reached Berlin in July, 1870, Count Bismarck was staying for a few days at Varzin. The news was communicated to him by telegram, which was put into his hands just as he was returning from a drive. He at once sprang into his carriage to go to the railway station, and on his way through the village of Wussow he saw the parish minister standing at the door of his manse. "I said nothing to him," ejaculated Bismarck in relating the story long afterward to some friends, "but just made a sign as of two sabre cuts crosswise, and he quite understood."

It Should be Generally Known

that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature primarily proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections, or settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

HORSESHOES made entirely out of the horns of sheep, have been successfully tried in France.

Pile Tumors

when neglected or improperly treated often degenerate into cancer. Try our new and improved treatment without knife, caustic or solve, we cure the worst cases in ten to thirty days. Pamphlet, references and terms, three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BARBERS should reside in an-next districts.

Marvelous Cure Chronic Rheumatism.

Abraham Hynes, of 449 25th St., New York, suffered for four years; was helpless; had to be lifted in and out of bed; took one box Rev. Dr. Samuel Covel's Rheumatic Pills and was perfectly cured. All druggists, 50 cents. Sent by mail. C. H. Covel, 288 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For the first time on record an appropriation bill has been approved by telegraph.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

FROGS, snakes and lizards live and thrive at elevations of 15,000 feet.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c Liquid, 25c.

Don't say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supersedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists, 60 cents by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have had Catarrh in head and nostrils for ten years so bad that there were great sores in my nose, and one place was eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work, but I am still using it. My nose and head is well. I feel like another man.—Chas. S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

Ely Bros.—I have been afflicted with Catarrh. I purchased a bottle of your Cream Balm. It has effected a complete cure.—H. C. Abbot, 97 Grant Ave., Allegheny City, Pa.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

Thousands Upon Thousands.

The proprietor of the world-renowned Carboline—the natural Hair Restorer—never put up less than 1,000 gallons at a time. This gives but an idea of its immense demand.

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If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgts.

Lovers of Music, see Adv. E. N. Heath.

Of the 176 varieties of snakes in the United States only twenty-two are poisonous.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot.

Elevegan rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

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COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A BIG CAT ALOGUE OF MUSIC FREE. Lowest Prices ever named. Sample Sheet 5c. Cents E. N. HEATH, Wakefield, Mass.

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Purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, stimulates the digestion, and strengthens the whole body, effecting remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, rheumatism, and that tired feeling caused by change of climate, season or life.

"Two years ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been suffering from a severe pain in my stomach for a long time and had tried different kinds of medicines, but failed to get relief until I used Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped me after taking part of a bottle. Now when I feel any of the symptoms I take it and it helps me."—H. J. CAGE, Bath, N. H.

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"For three months I was confined to the house with kidney and liver disease. I was very much run down, with no appetite and had a cough. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to gain. Now I am so that I can do a good deal of work. I have much faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. T. F. REYNOLDS, Fleming, N. Y.

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CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application. If seized with threatened

PNEUMONIA,

Or any inflammation of the internal organs or mucous membranes, after exposure to cold, wet, etc., lose no time, but apply Radway's Relief over the part affected with congestion or inflammation and cure the patient.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

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CURED IN ITS WORST FORMS.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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